WNESS. ELASTICITY, and COLORS.

TIME TABLE ARTURE OF TRAINS REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

ORTHWESTERN BAILWAY, Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depota.

Pullman or any other form of GTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

T. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, ENVER SHORT LINES. near Madison-st. bridge, and Leave, | Arrive.

UKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive. * 7:55 a m * 7:45 pm

*10:10 a m * 4:00 p m ... • 5:00 p m •10:45 a m •:00 p m •4:00 p m esota, Green int, and Ash-f Evpress.... + 9:00 p m ; 7:00 s m CENTRAL RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive.

W CENTRAL RAILBOAD. | Leave. | Arrive.

9:00 a m 6:55 a m 9:00 a m 7:40 p m 4:00 p m 10:30 a m 5:15 p m 8:00 a m 9:00 p m 38:45 a m WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive. LTIMORE & OHIO. Exposition Building, foot of Monroe, 83 Clark-st. Palmor House, Grand of (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a m \$ 5:40 a m E & MICHIGAN SOUTHBRN. INCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Leave. | Arrive.

ANKAKEE LINE Leave. Arrive. 9:40 a m * 8:00 p m BLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

an Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Clark-st., Sherman House. 7:50 a m • 7:25 p m 10:20 a m 10:20 a m 10:20 a m

ASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD.
Danville Route.
Asternation and Garrollets. Leave. | Arrive. 9:00 a m * 4:20 p m 7:30 p m \$ 7:15 a m

DRICH'S STEAMERS.

After etc daily 9:00 s m

I's leave antil. 9:00 s m

Muskegon, etc., daily 9:00 a m

daily 900 a m

daily 10:00 a m

cen Bay, iscanaba, etc. 7:00 p m

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

been a very busy day with them. Nurses, physi

Daniel Smith, Mrs. Frank Nailer, and Capt. W. R. Shears' son died in the county last night.

Mrs. J. W. Gray, of this county, was taken at

Mr. Fetherston and family and Mr. William Clel-land, Secretary of the Vicksburg Gas Company,

are down. By the special train just returned

place will meet with any detention. Services were held in all the churches to-day for the

MACON, TENN.

THE PEVER SPREADING ALL AROUND THERE

the increase here, and spreading, to some extent, in the country. Seventeen cases are now under the treatment of Dr. R. R. Hunt, a nobie

Howard physician. There were ten new cases and two deaths in the past twenty-four hours,

among them Dr. Peele, who died this morning. Mr. Mike Cohan and Mrs. D. O'Connor, who

have done glorious work for the sufferers, left

this morning for the East for a few days' rest.

May God bless them both, and we pray that
they may be able to report for duty again in 2

OTHER POINTS. M. J. Weseman. Postmaster of Covington, Tenn., died of the prevailing disease last night.

A general stampede of citizens at Covington followed. Mr. W. H. Leagu, Agent at Mithe, Tenn., died Saturday afternoon with yellow fe-

ver. There is great excitement there. Five

cases are reported at Gallaway, Tenn., and Dr. Perry is in a very critical condition at that point.

There are no physicians at Gallaway. They called on us to-day for physicians and nurses, but it was impossible for us to aid them, as we have only one physician, but Dr. Hunter has al-

ready telegraphed to Dr. Mitchell at Memphis to aid them if in his power.

CROCKETT COUNTY, TENN. WIDESPREAD CONTAGION.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Dr. J. B. Wilkes-

son, of Gadsden, Crockett County, writes the Banner that it is generally conceded that yellow

Richardson, Robert Saunders, and George Carnatza, Jr., have died at Gadsden, and John Parker at Bell's Depot. At Gadsden several citi-

zens are ill, but none daugerously. At Bell's Depot there are a number of cases. All the

legree of the type of yellow fever. It is believed it was communicated by persons on trains. The citizens of Beil's Depot are mov-

ing out to the country. An unknown

sick tramp sought shelter in a church four miles from Trenton, Gibson Coun-

y. Thinking he had yellow fever, the citizens placed food on the window of the

edifice, but the poor fellow was too weak to crawl to it, and died next day from want of

CHATTANOOGA.

HORRIBLE INHUMANITY.

all white, -Oscar Gleason,

Schweir, Charles Kenny, Ed Swofford, and a

woman, name unknown, the two latter in the country, having refuged from here. Schweir

was doing well, but last night got out of bed

and took strong food, and in half an hour was

ead. Harry Savage is very sick. There are fifteen new cases, four white and eleven color-

ed. There was a heavy rain last night. To-day

was cloudy and cool. Last night a woman-ref

agee from this city died of yellow fever a few

dren in it, but were prevented. They at last

buried the woman and sent the children to the

city and burned the house. It is only another instance of the inhumanity and cowardice of

many people in the country. One case of yellow

To the Western Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6.-Dr. Vandeman report

the following deaths from yellow fever the past

Schwier, both white. Nme new cases, seve

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 6.—Most of the suspicio

cases have developed into yellow fever, and the

change to cold weather has resulted unfavora

bly. Four deaths in the last twenty-four hours

No new cases. Considerable excitement is ap-parent at this unexpected turn, but less alarm

is manifest than on the first appearance of the fever,—three weeks ago. Many extravagant

The total number now sick will not exceed

PORT GIBSON.

A SMITTEN REGION.
PORT GIBSON, Oct. 6.—The fever is increasing

alarmingly in the country. New cases are re

ported at the following plantations: R. S. Pat-

ten's, G. W. Humphrey's, Healy's, Bertson

Lischer's, Spratt's, Dorsey's, William Moore's, Bridewell's, Burlington's, Parker's, Idlewald,

Dan Humphrey's, John Humphrey's, Baid-win's, Desproon's, Upper Place, Jeffries', Mc-

Arthur's: (near Shiloh) the Brandywine neigh-borhood, Ford's, Mackay's, Collina, Sam Hum-

hrey's, Park's Place, and William Hughes. Port Gibson furnishes nearly all the supplies

ice, medicines, physicians, and purses for these places. Total deaths to date in the country,

the Hon. W. H. Martin, Alice and Willie Disha-roon, a child of D. Humphrey's, and Miss Sallie

HOLLY SPRINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Surveyor-General Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Service, to-day received a telegram from Holly Springs stating the total number of deaths, at that place from yellow fever to date at 235. The

total number of cases cannot be accurately re-ported now. The sender, who is Cnairman of the Relief Committee, says: "Our situation is indescribable, and none would believe it unless

they saw for themselves. I am the only citizen who has not had the fever, and almost daily

Among the recent deaths recorded we me

Burnet, daughter of John Burnet.

brisk norther.

bly die to-night.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 6 .- Five deaths

R. COLEMAN, Agent and Manager.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MACON, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Yellow fever is on

Dr. Nailer's.

few days.

VOLUME XXXIX.

THE TURF.



TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY The Largest Field of Trotting Horses Ever Entered.

AMOUNT OF PURSES, \$13,000.

THE FASTEST HORSES IN THE WORLD are at the "New Track" of the CHICAGO JOCKEY and TROTTING CLUB.
The finest grounds, finest track, and finest Club-House in America.
The Last, Largest, and Most Attractive Exhibition of speed ever brought together, including the well-known flyers:

RARUS, HOPEFUL, and GREAT EASTERN

81 ENTRIES! Promising the GREATEST ARRAY of speed ever shown to the public

SYNOPSIS OF ENTRIES FIRST DAY-TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

2:40 Class---Purse, \$1,000---\$500, \$250, \$150, and \$100. Br. a., Star Duroc, Chicago; g. m., Golden Giri, Waterioo, N. Y.; g. m., Jennie C., Rushville, Ind.; blk.g., Black Doc, Chicago, ill.; br. g., lissbaw, Kailamazoo, Mich.; b. g. Frank, Nashville, Tenn.; br. a., Tekonsha, Rochester, N. Y.; b. g., Frank, New York; g. g., John J. Cook, Northfield, Minn.

2:20 Class-Purse, \$1.500-\$750, \$375, \$225, \$150.

NINE ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

Cynthiana, Ky.; b. s., Scott's Thomas, Nasiville, Tenn.; b.g., John B., Pittefield, Mass, Coport, Ili; b.g., Tom Keeler, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; bk. m., Dame Trot, Babylon, L. L. Eson, Mich.; b. g., Little Fred, Canton, Ili; b. m., Lucille, St. Louis, Mo. SECOND DAY---WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

THIRD DAY-THURSDAY, OCT. 10. 2:34 Class—Parse, \$1,000—\$500, \$250, \$150, \$100.

TEN ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

TEN ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

Whore, O.; g. m., Golden Girl, Waterloo, N. Y.; blk. g., Biack Doc, Chicago; br. g., Surprise, Chi
Charley, C., Raciue, Wu.; b. s., Sterring, Charence, Iowa; g. g., Grey Eagle, Louisville, Ey. SAME DAY. SPECIAL PURSE, \$3,000

. John Splan, Cleveland, b. g., Rarus (to wagon), by Couklin's Abdallah. l. ban Mace. New York, g. g., Hopeful (in harness), by Godfrey's Patchen. l. Chas. S. Green, Babylou, L. L., br. g., Great Eastern (under saddle), by Wallkill Chas. FOURTH DAY-FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

2:26 Class-Purse. \$1.500-\$750, \$375. \$225, \$150.
TEN ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:
ca Falls, N. Y. tb. m., Dakota Maid, Sloux City; b. m., Lady McPstridge, Janesville, Maid, Chicago; br. s., Envoy, Muscatine; g. g., Grey Salem, Cievetand; b. m., Neil Sonarch Ruie, Derroit; Gik z., Herod, Maition, Wis; d. &., G. T. Pluts, Roseville, Ill.

Open to all Pacers. Purse-S750, \$375. \$180, \$120, \$75.

B. m., Sallie, Rushville; g. g., Sweetser, Cleveland; g. m., Lucy, Pittsburg, Pa.; br. g., Sleepy Geo.

SAME DAY.

Open to all Trotters. Parse, \$1,500-\$750. \$375, \$225, \$180.

Br. m., Protine, Cincinnati, O.; b. g., John H., Flitsfield, Mass.; b. m., Lula, Babylon, L. I.; b. g., Darby, New York; b. s., Bonesetter, Jackson, Mich.; g. g., Albermaric, Bochester, N. Y.; b. m., Acelaide, Clevellad, O.; b. g., Utile Fred, Canton, Ill; b. m., Lucille, St. Lonis, Mo.; b. g., Wayres, Pa.

People from all parts of the country are coming in by the thomands, getting the advantage of HALF FARE on all the Kalirozais, thu taking in the CHICAGO RACES and INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.

Beduced Bates of Fare on the following relirosals: C. R. L. & F. R. K. C. & M. W. R. R. I. C. R. E., C. & E. K. R. R. L. & R. E. L. & R. L. &

Leave—Canal-st. Depot, 12:00 noon and 1:00 p. m.
Leave—Park Station, 12:10 p. m. and 1:10 p. m.
Leave—Oakley-st., 12:15 p. m. and 1:15 p. m.
Leave—Fortieth-st. Station, 12:20 p. m. and 1:20 p. m. Returning Train will leave Fortieth-st. Statuon immediately after the

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB. S. E. DOW, President. S. J. MEDILL, Vice-President.
ALVIN HULBERT, Treasurer. N. ROWE, Secretary.
WM. M. BOYLE, Assistant-Secretary.

Headquarters at LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S, 111 Madison-st,

BANK STATEMENTS.

UNION STOCK YARDS

OF CHICAGO.

At Lake, at the Close of Business Oct. 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

LIABILITIES.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

1. George E. Courad, Cashier of the above named and the column seems of the above statement true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1. G. E. CUNEAD. Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day HENRY G. BRAINARD.

Correct—Attest: SAM'L M. NICKERSON, E. S. STICKNEY, J. H. VERMILY R.

EDUCATIONAL.

MME, DA SILVA AND MRS. BRAD FORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman) English, French, and German Boarding and Da School for Young Ladies and Children, with Galisthea ics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, opersonally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY.

PHILADELPHIA.

The 29th vear of this Boarding and Day School will open September 18. For circulars apply to Principaia, Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE. 1615 Chestnut-st.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL
For young ladies and children. GERMANTOWN,
PENN. (Established 1857.)
The school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.
For circulars apply to MISS E. CLEMENT

GROVE HALL-MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies: attractive home, thorough instruction, moderate terms. New Haven, Conn.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GUST. SCHULTZE & SQHN.

Berlin, C. Breitest 23.

ting and Commission Merchants and Agenta.

58,948.33

.\$200,000.00 . 75,000.00 . 15,263.11 . 86,390.00 . 560,396.15 . 46,270.31 . 2,347.64

\$995,151.62

Loans and discounts.

Overdrafts.

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.

Due from approved Reserve Agents.

Due from other National Banks.

Real estate, furniture, and extures.

Checks and other cash items.

Bills of other banks.

Fractional currency (including nickels).

Specie (huchaiding gold Treasury certificates).

Capital stock paid in.....

FOR SALE. REPORT OF THE CONDITION FORSALE NEWSPAPER

FOLDING MACHINES. The attention of Newspaper Publishers is called to the fact that having lately applied folding attachments to two of THE TRIB-UNE'S perfecting presses. The Tribune Co. have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders here to be several than the feeding Folders have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders have no use for the machines are of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s make, and are in excellent order, each having the Kahler improvement. Two of the machines are adapted to a four-page supplement of The Tribune, making four folds, and four to a full sheet. Tribune size, making three and four folds. Can be adapted to any sized sheet. The speed of these machines is limited only by the capacity of the feed boy. They can be seen in operation and we guarantee them, with the Kahler improvement, to be superior to any machine made. Will seil them cheap, as we have use for the room they occupy. For further particulars address

TRIBUNE CO.

Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CYPRUS. HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE. pted from the German of Herr Franz von Loher.

SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS. R. WORTHINGTON,

FINANCIAL.

U. S. BONDS.

Government Bonds, Cook County Orders. City Scrips and Vouchers, aght and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. THE AI BRITISH STEAMER SICILIAN STETTIN. frieght, etc., apply to DiLL & RADMAN, Ag'th.

COAL. ROGERS & CO. SHIPPERS OF COAL,

144 Market-st., oor. Monroe. LACKAW ANNA BLOSSBURG.

By Cargo, Car Load, or Single Ton. orders by mail will receive prompt atten-

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc.

AUCTION.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN 157 STATE-ST.

Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silver, and Silver Plated Ware

AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RE-SERVE, COMMENCING Monday, Oct. 7,

And continuing from day to day. Hours of Sales--- 10 a. m.

2 p. m., 7 p. m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs. GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO CLUB.

All members who have not received their membership tickets, will please call for them.

N. ROWE, Sec., 111 East Madison-st.

WAUKESHA, Wia, Sept. 28, 1878.
CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75
Monroe-st., Chicago, are this day appointed General Agents for the Northwestern States for our celebrated Crescent Spring Waters.
Put up in cases of two dozen bottles each; also, in barrels and halt barrels. All orders should be addressed to them. dressed to them.
6. H. & L. LAPLIN, Proprietors.

WINES.



IN THE MARKET. For sale by all principal Wine Merchants and Grocers in the Uni-ted States and Canada.

ORGANS.

191 & 193 State-st. A. REED & SONS

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

CIDER BARRELS. CIDER BARRELS I can supply parties wishing to buy new or second hand barrels for eider, with any quantity, on short or f. M. BRADSHAW.

280 Centre-av. Chicago.

FOR SALE. SYRUP BARRELS. can supply parties wishing to buy syrup or other or scord-hand Barrels for Sorghum Moiasser th any quantity, on short notice.

F. M. BHADSHAW,
280 Centre-av., Chicago.

TO RENT. TO RENT. The new store and basement, No. 38 LaSalic-st. WILLIAM C. DOW

BEST SET, 98.
Warranted
PINEST AND BEST FILLINGS
One-third usual rates.
One-third usual rates.
Cor. Clark and Ransoipu-sta.

Howard Medical Corps report fifty-seven new from the lack of medical attendance and cases. Miss Kate P. Lim was stricken to-night. nurses." YELLOW FEVER. NEW ORLEANS.

Southern People Suffering under the Relapse of Despair.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1878.

The Plague "Overflowing the Whole Land with Its Black

Rapid Contagion of Almost Every Rural Community.

The Very Stubble of Death's Harvestfield the Safest

Four Deaths at Cairo, Ill., with Two Persons Dying.

from Want in New Orleans. The United States Proceeding to Their

Fifty Thousand People Suffering

Relief --- The Surrounding Regions Infected.

Suburbs the Worst Off. Only One Person in Holly Springs

Thirty-five Deaths at Memphis-The

Who Has Not "Been Down." MEMPHIS.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6.—This has been a bright, brautiful Sunday, the sun shining brightly, inviting the well and convalescents out into open air for purification. The balmy atmosphere reinvigorated and aided Nature to restore the fever-parched patients to life, yet there is and was that borror, like a cloud of darkness, around the heart of every ope at the knowledge of the desolation, distress, and misery knowledge of the desolation, distress, and misery
that exists in every quarter of the city and for
miles away in the suburbs in every direction.
There are few incidents of importance to write
about to-day. I gave you resterday the names
of a number of prominent persons who died
within that twenty-four hours. To-day I have
to report the death of

to report the death of

MR. F. W. LUDLOW,
a volunteer nurse from New York, who came
here early in the epidemic, but, for his abilities
as cierk, was taken from the nurse corps and
placed on duty in the Howards' office. Mr.
Ludlow was an efficient taken, either as a nurse
or as a clerk,—quiet, unostentatious, but diligent. He often opened his own pocketbook to
the distressed.

OLD MAN PAUL CICALLA,
as he was familiarly known, also died to-day. He was one of our most bonored Italian citi zens, who came to Memphis several years ago, and, by industry and honesty, accumulated a handsome estate. Dr. Luppo, of Los Angelos, A SAD INCIDENT

to your reporter this afternoon. He was at-Labadie, in Fort Pickering. Several members of the family had been stricken, the mother dying three weeks ago, before the Doctor had been called to attend them. Mr. Labadie was nearly convalescent, and the Doctor yesterday morn ing made what he supposed his last call. As soon as he was gone, however, Labadie dismissed the nurse and made one of his children bring him a bottle of tincture of opium, another o tincture of ergot, and another of paregoric, of each of which he drank a quantity. Early this norning Dr. Luppo was called to treat him for poison, but he had taken such quantities as to resist every known remedy, and died in a few hours. It is supposed he committed suicide in grief from the loss of his wife and the distress surrounding him. Mrs. James Richardson gent ip Memphis and other points for Messrs J. T. Warren & Co., Cincinnati, was taken with fever vesterday at his residence at Burton.
President Langstaff, who went to President Langstaff, who went to

BROWNSVILLE yesterday, telegraphed back as follows: Send five good, experienced female purses. all white if possible. The position of affairs here is quite disheartening. Dr. Degraffenried, who is in charge of the sick of Hopsfield, reports the disease spreading, with twelve new cases yesterday. Mr. Stack, the grocer, died yesterday, and it was probable last night that Mrs. Guthrie would die before morning. John W. Waynesburg, Secretary of the Masonic Retief Board, was stricken yesterday morning. Mitcheli Brown, aged 21, son of Dr. R. F. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Health, is reported dying from relapse taken several days after his first convalescence. Since writing the above 1 have just learned of the death of Dr. William R. Lowry, of Memphis,—not Lowry, of Cincinnati,—whose practice during the epidemic as been alope confined to his own patrons."

THE UNDERTAKERS report thirty-five interments for to-day,whites twenty-six and colored nine,—of which twenty-three were in the city. The following are the whites interred in the city: Lula V. Ficklin, F. W. Ludlow, Anna Clark, Elizabeth Tillson, Willie Lehman, Christian Cozo nette, P. Scullon, William H. Lake, J. L. Coe, Paul Cicalla, Louise M. Allen, Emma B. Davie Mrs. H. H. Colch, Leada Hinkle, J. S. Mc-Hoon, Mr. Labadie, and Eugene Quinlan. side the city: Tony Bucheguam, Mrs. Clara Blank, Lady Michot, Annie Harrington, John Morris, Miss Cline, Wallace Pope, Mrs. Mosby, and Mary Anna Spain. M. fl. Tilden.

Fifteen physicians report fifty-seven new cases to-night. Father Lucelli is down with a third

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Oct. 6.—The Howard Asso ciation to-day sent nurses to Chattanooga. Gerpantown, Tenn., Hickman, Kv., and Tuscum bia, Ala. Dr. William R. Lowey, of this city died to-day; also Paul Cecalla, Sr., J. G. Ma hoon, Pat Scollan, and W. F. Ludlow, a volunteer from New York City. The condition of T. N. Johnson, bookkeeper for A. Vaccuro & Co.. is considered critical.

AMONG THE NEW CASES REPORTED are Lieut. Walter Varvey, of the Bluff City Guards, at Camp Joe Williams; the Rev. Antonio Luisella, pastor in charge of St. Joseph's Catholic Church; and E. P. White, a volunteer physician from Detroit, Mich. Dr. D. Bar plomew, of Nashville, who was convalescing, took a relapse. The weather is clear but cooler. The Board of Health report twenty-three deaths occurring in the city for the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. The under

and extent of the relief indispensable. The report at length has just been forwarded by mail.

It may be given in substance as follows: A meeting has been held of the representatives of the thirty charitable associations, constituents of the New Orleans Relief Committee. They met to consider the situation, the necessities of the people of New Orleans, and the extent and means of relief on hand and available. The great

THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct., 6.—The National Cabi-

net, seriously awakened to the needs of the yellow-fever sufferers, has called upon the Hon. George L. Smith, Collector of Customs here,

for an official report upon the actual extent of

majority of Associations reported their means of relief exhausted. A portion reported means adequate to the demands of a very few days. The Young Men's Christian Association, the best provided of all, reported eight or nine days' supply. These gentlemen were of the THE MEANS OF THE HOWARDS

had been overrated; that, when the Howards said they had funds sufficient, the Association shared the popular belief that the epidemic was declining, and would by this date be practically extinct, and that, in view of the present in crease of mortality and cases, and the present prospect of a continuance of the epidemic for another month at least, the funds of the Howards were not adequate, even to the requirements of

their special work. Whether this opinion be well or ill-founded, it is evident that the How-ards do not intend to divert any portion of their fund from the care and medicine of the sick, and that the people of New Orleans do not expect them to do so. The famine, which not only threatens, but actually exists, is due not only to the disease, but to the disorganization of all in uustries consequent upon the epidemic, aggravated by a senseless system of

NIVERSAL QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW ORLEANS, by which she is prevented from doing the little ness she might otherwise do. This famine and distress is almost universal, and must con-tinue during the coming weeks of the epidemic and for some weeks after its close, or until the suspended trade and industries of the city can be reorganized. The gentlemen comprising the meeting were those whose experience of the present epidemic and distress have been the

BUSINESS MBN, ool and calm. After careful investigation and judgment it was their unanimous opinion that 50,000 persons must be for some weeks to come more or less dependent for food upon various forms of charity, and that, in addition to all the means of relief on hand or available, 500,000 rations will be needed to carry these people through to the close of the epidemic. Their conclusions are fully adouted by Collector Smith, who, in reply to Secretary Sherman, presents them in the most forcible manner as hi official report upon the situation. THE FEVER REPORTS

for yesterday and to-day are by no means reas-suring. The fever is certainly spreading in both city and country. The Young Men's Christian Association report, since 2 p. m. of the 4th, 263 new cases. The Howards give for Saturday, of sick and destitute, 277, with no report for Sunday made up, though one of their physicians alone gives in his report of over 100 cases, many

OUTLYING DOME ITA Biloxi reports for twenty-four hours fortythree new cases and two deaths. Jackson, Miss. sends report of fifty cases to date, with nin deaths, and the fever coidemic, while Osyka re-ports nine new cases and one death, and Thibodeaux thirty new cases and one death for the

PIFTY-NINE DRATES. To the Western Associated Press. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Cloudy, threatening rain. Report of the Board of Health for the wenty-four hours ending at noon: Deaths, 59 new cases, 182; total cases, 10,485; deaths, 3,171. The Catholic Relief Association acknowledges the receipt of a munificent donation from Cardinal McCloskey, in the shape of a check for THE HEBREWS.

Touro Infirmary and the Hebrew Benevolent Association make the following appeal: To the Israelites of the United States: We have never obtained any funds from home associations except by specific instructions. We have in continual employment thirteen physicians, for thirty orphans outside of the asylu attend to and entirely support over 500 sufferers. We have not sufficient funds to carry as through ten days. Our destitution is greater than ever, and will increase for a month longer. We thereore appeal to the Israelites of our country to aid us promptly in this unparalleled calamity.
CHARLES SINON, Acting President.

ERNEST F. FLORENCE, Secretary.

In the following reports deaths and new cases are for the past twenty-four hours unless other-Donaldsonville, three deaths.

Bay St. Louis, nine new cases and four deaths Morgan City, twenty new cases to-day. Over Jackson, Miss, vellow fever epidemic here.

Fifty cases to date. Nine deaths, all white. Osyka, nine new cases and one death. Biloxi, twenty-three new cases; two deaths Thibodeaux, thirty new cases; one death, a year-old daughter of Gov. Nicholls. Donaldsonville, new cases twenty-three; deaths, Donaldsville, three; Port Barrow, one; Soule Sacramento, one; total, five.

OTHER BAD NEWS. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6 .- C. B. Bloodgood, of Norfolk, Va., died to-day. John Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Co., and three children of J. E. Allyn, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, are among the new cases George T. Rootes, with Brown & Jones, is convalescing. APPLICATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6 .- Applications for rehef to the Young Men's Christian Association eighty-seven; Howards, 393. NEW ORLBANS, Oct. 6 .- Reports of the visit-

ing members of the relief committees indicate general increase of the fever to-day.

Among the deaths are Sister Eilel Joseph's Convent, C. E. Mudge, and Francis

VICKSBURG. ONLY ONE DEATH.

VICESBURG. Miss., Oct. 6.-Your correspondence ent is happy to be able to-night to report almost a clear record for Vicksburg people, there having been but one death from yellow fever within her limits for the past twenty-four hours, —Mrs. Nettie Bacon,—and he has been able to hear of but three or four new cases among those who have been here through all the trouble. Two refugees—Miss Emma Royal and Miss Cora Brown-are both down. They returned only a few days ago. IN THE COUNTRY

affairs are exactly the reverse, as will be see the following extract from a letter to the Vicks-burg Herald, received this evening from L. F. Beail, from the southern part of this county.

"The amount of sickness prevalent in my scope of country, about ten by twenty miles, is without precedent in its history. Deaths daily occur by the scores from vellow fever and malaiai levers, due to the atter want of attention

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the office has been swept of clerks, m nd other employes. There is great destitut mong the people, and we are using every men o prevent suffering. You have been exce cians, and supplies have been sent to a number of afflicted communities. Mrs. Dr. J. C. Newman, Mrs. James Glass, Mrs. ingly kind to us, and I will here leep and lasting gratitude.

THE COST.

\$200,000,000.
Special Dispatch to The Privane.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Col. Rivers proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel at New Orieans, places the material loss in the S account of yellow fever at \$200,000,000. from Jackson I hear there are sixty cases of of the fever-injected districts the cotton fever in that place, and the authorities have so modified the quarantine regulations that no persons or goods intended for or seut to this sugar crop is yet to be harvested, and Col

VIA NASHVILLE.

Special Inspects to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Mrs. James M Simpson died at Huntingdon. A great deal of excitement has been created there on account of the case being a native one, and it is the it will result in a panic. Mrs. R. B. Hutch will result in a panic. Mrs. R. B. Hutchinson, wife of the Revenue Collector, dued at McKenzie, where much alarm is felt. It is believed the deceased contracted the fever in McKenzie, There are eight new cases at Martin,—live whit aend three colored. No deaths. Mrs. Draugha is dying. Dr. Dibrell is very low. Money. provisions, and physicians greatly needed there. Dr. Hali, just recovering from an attack of tever, is the only doctor to attend between thirty and forty cases. John Myers, agent of the Mississipoi Central Railroad, is very ill. His wife and children reached Nashville at 11

Special Dispaich to The Pribune.

MARTINS, Tehn., via Union City, Tenn., Oct.

.—Capt. J. L. Powell, from Hickman. arrived safe with medicine and supplies. Dr. Dibrell is improving. His symptoms are favorable. Miss. D. Dibrell is convatescent. Mr. Shull, operator, is doing well. Mrs. Draughn is oying. There Mr. Johnson, railroad agent, Mrs. Green, Mr. Hall is able to visit his patients, and is the only physician left here. Dr. Waterfield left for McKenzie, Tenn., to attend Dr. Crawford, who

vas taken down last night. PARIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribona.
PARIS, Tenu., Oct. 6.—Since my dispatch yesterday three deaths have occurred at the depot from yellow fever, Mr. Lawton, conductor, Price Chester (colored), and Emma Williama (colored), making twenty-one deaths from that disease to this date. W. H. Steed, agent, is said to be doing well this morning. One of the nurses employed by the Railroad Company was

taken down yesterday. No other new Clear and cool. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

HICKMAN, Ky., Oct. 6.—Dr. Gobur is attil doing well, and will start him in charge of Dr. Leslie for Louisville on Thursday or Friday is nothing unfavorable occurs. I will remain

Three deaths and five new cases for the past twenty-four hours. The National supply-boat landed this morning and furnished ev needed. All well abound, GRAND JUNCTION.

GRAND JUNCTION. Tenn., Oct. 6.—One new

subsistance. The people gave Thomas Priest \$25 and a suit of clothes for burying the deat Laganney, Tenn.,
the state of affairs is most distressing. There
are now under treatment about fifty cases, apt
the deaths to day were six. There is great need A large number of deaths of children from diphtheria are reported from the vicinity of Charleston, East Tenn. No new cases are reat that point of money and provisions for both sick and well, as the stock on band is about de

> Tangrahos. Oct. 6.-Two deaths; eight new cases, including E. H. Russell, President of the Relief Committee.

Canmin, Oct. 6.-Eight new cases; three

CASUALTIES.

A FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR. Pirrsburo, Pa., Oct. 6.—Early this morning a carriage containing five persons, Mr. and Mrs. Lappe. of Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. Hocht, of Baltimore, and the driver,—was being driven up to the railroad bridge in the east and miles in the country. The neighbors attempted to burn the house with the corpse and two chiljust as a train was passing. As soon as the vehicle passed off the bridge the off-horse became restive, and before the driver could straighten up the reins and gain control of the team, the carriage, with all its occupants, driver and horses, rolled to the bottom of the Hocht was seriously, perhaps fatally, inj She was terribly cut about the face, one gash extending almost the entire breadth of her cheek. Her left eye was torn from its socket. and lay upon her check. Mrs. Lappe escaped without a scratch upon her person, but she ap-CAERO.

AS GOOD AS SIX DEATHS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 6.—Four deaths to-day and two more will occur to-night from fever. There are several bad cases on hand. Two new cases of a doubtful character were reported to-day.

The fever so far is epidemic in character. The deaths to-day are Miss Maroa Powers, John Petric, Miss Nason, and a colored man. Miss Healey and a child of Mike Dugan's will probably die to-night.

Dears to suffer, partly from the fright, and parting in consequence of internal injuries as much as any of the others. It is difficult to determine whether her injuries are serious or not. Mr. Lappe was seriously near the collar-bone was broken, and he was badly breised about the body, one foot being crushed. He suffered also in the head. Mr. flocht was hurt about the head and sustained bruises elsewhere. The driver had one of his ribs broken and his leg sprained. The parties are all Germans of the highest respectability.

A MINE ON FIRE. Potrsville, Oct. 6.—Yesterday afternoon the sulphur uguited in a breast in a Mine-Hill Gap colliery from a naked lamp carelessly exploded by a miner who was fixing a battery. A large body of coal took fire, and the accident three ened to equal that at Wadesville, which entaile great loss and required the mine to be thoroughly flooded before it was quenched. Al the hose used at Wadesville and some from the Pottsville fire companies were brought into requisition to stop the progress of the flames; but, though the men worked all Saturday night and all of Sunday, the fire was not controlled until this hour (5 pt. m.), when a report from the colliery says that the fire is now confined to a small place, and will be entirely quenched in a few hours.

DROWNED. Special Dispoich to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 6.—The body of B. Ruthenburg, a cigar merchant of No. 313 East. Twenty-second street, New York, was discovered in the Mississipal Proed in the Mississippi River near the Rock Island side this morning. The remains were in Island side this morning. The remains were in a badly decomposed condition. Ruthenburg registered at the Harper House last Monday, and was seen transacting business Tuesday morning. A Coroner's jury pronounced his death accidental, suspicion of foul play being distroved by the finding on his body of a gold watch, some \$55 in money, a couple of insarance policies, and several articles of jewefry. The probability is that, in some way, he fell from the ferry wharf and was drowned.

MORE FUN THAN A FIT OF SICK-MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—A a steeple-chase yes-terday Dr. Murcalt, of Ottawa, was thrown from his horse and killed. Mr. Penniston had an arm broken. McLaughien had a wrist fractured.

A LIBERATED FENIAN.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Condon arrived bereith this morning. The train was boarded at Cumminaville by his mother, sister, and brother, and the greeting after tweive years' separation, was very affecting. He will have a public reception to-morrow.

Proofs of Hampton's Treachery to the South Carolina Republicans.

The Rifle-Clubs Encouraged to Carry on Their Favorite Operations.

Officers of Gov. Hampton's Staff the Chief Instigators of the Outrages.

Latest Advices from the Scenes of the Impending Strife of To-Morrow.

The Outlook in Ohio and Indiana En couraging for the Republicans.

Another Spicy Epistle from Williams to Doolittle.

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR SHAME, HAMPTON!
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—The Presiden and Attorney-General have been informed of the details of the persistent attempt, under the leadership of Earle and Dargan, two aides on the staff of Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina to break up Republican organizations in Sumter County. These accounts led to the instructhe Marshal to proceed in future against all offenders for a violation of Sec. 5,520 of the Rerised Statutes. The attacks made upon Republicans were at the three stages of their campaign, namely, at the primary elections for gates to the County Convention, at the Convention, and at all subsequent meetings of the paign. The whole movement has been unpersonal direction and leadership of Earle and Dargan, and this was continued open-ly and without any diminution of activity after their conduct had been formally reported by a Committee of Republicans to Hampton. In July last, when the colored Republicans of the ounty began to assemble at the places designated for meetings to select delegates to the County Convention, they found

ARMED MEN PICKETING THE EOADS. and immediately encountered their oppos assembling. These men carried State arms polied by the United States, were under miliine, and acted under regular officers They were recognized as members of the State teer Militia, though in these first operations they left their uniform at home. Later they boldly appeared in uniform.

At all meetings they announced that the white people of the State had decided that the Republican meetings should not be held, and that all who attempted to keep the organization of that party alive should suffer for it. A precinct meeting the Chairman, who had reat that if he presided at the meeting his use should be immediately burned. The was then scattered by the military ny. Frazer, State Senator from that ty, being appealed to for protection for a ing, declared that if the Republicans perin conducting the campaign neither nor Gov. Hampton could

At the County Convention, Earle and Dargan beaded a company of about 100 armed men, and pted to take possession of the hall where Convention met. Their proceedings were of the most outragecus character, ending in personal assault. A committee of four Repub-licans, two white and t wo colored, was then APPOINTED TO REPORT TO GOV. HAMPTON

the nature of the movement in Sumter County, ander direction of his aids, to break down the dican party in that county. Hampton sed to use his official power to punish all

After these promises the Republicans called a neeting in the country, twenty miles from the hty-seat. Earle and Dargan, at the head of 150 armed men, appeared on the ground, and demanded that the meeting should be called to order, as they intended to participate. As their ons were not promptly followed, they ced that they would allow one hour within which to call it to order. If it was not done, then no meeting should be held. Upon ablicans appearing on the platform, and the Chairman of the County Committee attempting to speak, Dargan

KNOCKED HIM OFF THE PLATFORM with a blow of his fist, and jumped down after him. Earle, the other aid of Hampton, seized him by the throat, and the crowd about'set upon him and other Republicans and broke up the ositions were then made to shoot the

Chairman, Judge Lee, but the crowd opposed this, as they favored banging. Finally it was decided to take him prisoner and march him into the county seat, and there give him and all Republicans formal notice from the Court-House steps that they must give up their meetings and ahandon their organizations on pain of death. A hundred armed men rode as an escort to the wagon into which they tumbled Lee after beating and choking him, and at three haits on the road he was
TREATED TO VARIOUS INDIGNITIES,

and three attempts were made, by informing him that he had but a few moments to live, to make him promise to join the Democratic Club. I maily, on reaching Sumter, he was paraded about the town as the corpse of the Republican party, and the last of it in that county.

All Republicans were formally notified, on pain of death, to give up their political opera-

On Sept. 21 a great meeting was held for On Sept. 21 a great meeting was held for Hampton, and all the military companies came in uniforms and nearly all the others came in red shirts and armed. Leading Republicans attended, expecting that Hampton would redeem his promise and denounce these outrages. Instead of that, he remained on the platform and saw gross personal indignities and violence offered by his aids to Lee, the Chairman of the Republican Committee. He simply said that mittee. He simply said that SUMTER COUNTY MUST BE CARRIED.

and Senator Butler, who was present, said sig-nificantly that those before him need not be told by him how to do it. Evidence laid before the authorities has convinced them that an or-ganized movement is in progress in South Car-olina to crush out the Republican organization by force, and that Wade Hampton, in the face of all his promises, gives it countenance, if not his promises, gives it countenance, if no

OHIO. PREPARING.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—From an early hour this morning until late to-night the squadrons of the three parties have been at work in every ward and voting precinct in the city, while rep-resentatives have been sent out into the townchips for the purpose of giving the final instructions to the committeemen in regard to getting out the full vote on Tuesday. The saloons have done a famous business in the city, but, as a rule, good order has prevaited during the entire

THE NATIONALS the been fully as active as either of the other arties, and if any thoughts existed that they gight be found wavering at the last moment, and throw their vote to one or the other of the seen rumors that this would be done, but addates have promptly denied the reports hout any foundation, and, indeed, should aders attempt to sell them out, their lives I pay the forfeit. Such is the feeling of the rank and flie, who have been IRRITATED BY THE PRESS OF BOTH PARTIES.
It is now very evident that, in this section of the State, the Democrats will be the greatest osers by the National movement. This holds true throughout the State. Nearly all the

ined the latter party, while in the Hocking

Valley it is divided between Ewing and the Republican candidate, the Nationals having no
candidate for Congress in the Tenth District.

ANONG THE FARMERS AND NECHANICS
the loss comes from the Republicans, but these
losses are thought to be much smaller in number, and the advantage is believed to be favorable to the Republicans. Chris Lewis, the National candidate for Congress in this district says that, when the returns come in on Tuesday night, the other parties will become convince that "something has dropped." He the chances for his election are good. The Re publicans have organized a strong committee to

INDIANA. SUMMING UP. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6 .- A canvass of excep nal character is drawing to a close, and it is safe to say that less is known of the result than any campaign in Indiana for twenty years. The oldest and best politicians of both parties are entirely at a loss, and about the only safe gues to make is that the outcome of Tuesday as ye is "X." Within the past week or ten activity has been unusual all over the State, particularly with Republicans and Democrats.

have been alive and active. Their meetings have been much larger than either of the two old parties, and were we to judge by the ordinary signs the vote of the Nationals would be placed larger than anyone expects or calculates. Their own leaders claim from 40,000 to 60,000, and ooth Republicans and Democrats allow them 20,000 or 25,000. This wide difference shows upon what unknown conditions all predictions are based. The last week has marked the awakening of the Republicans, and the vote promise to be very heavy for an off year.

THE DEMOCRATS will vote, because they are flushed with confidence, and the Nationals because of the ardor of first love and the sensation of novelty. Two years since the Nationals polled 15,000 votes, and the Democrats elected their candidates by a plurality of 5,000. It seems onite certain that the increase in the National vote will come more largely this year from the Democratic than the Republican party, and there is substant ground for indulging in the hope of the election of a State ticket. I cannot see any localities where the Republicans have fallen off greatly, while in the Southern and Northeastern part of

the State THE NATIONALS HAVE INJURED THE DEMOCRATS. One very noticeable and hopeful feature is hat the Republicans are now nearly if not quite solid on honest money. As the campaign has progressed Republicans everywhere have steadily advanced in this regard. The Chairman of the State Central Committee told me hat, where in the early part of the cauvass the call was for soft-money Republican speakers, ter on and now the demand was and is for hose who were sound on finance. The Repubcaus in most danger are the ones who were ost devoted to soft money, - Leonidas Sexton, Thomas M. Browne, and John Hanna, whose ourse on the Silver bill and the repeal of the tesumption act was the same as that of the democracy. Unless all slates are broken by the unknown factor, the Republicans will hold the Legislature. During the past two days

break has been made whereby it seems almost certain that Will E. English, son of the Hon. W. H. English, ex-President of the First National Bank, will t elected to the House from this and Shelh Counties. This has been accomplished by the free and notorious use of money, and it means a movement to elect the elder English to the Senate if the Democrats obtain control of the Legislature. It is an anti-Voorbees scheme, engineered by the old Hendricks ring here, Courters and its first sure Reminities districts. Congressionally, the sure Republican district are the Ninth, Teath, and Eleventh. No one more certain than Orth's (the Ninth). The sur Democratic districts are the Second, Third, an Twelfth. The light is close in the First, and the Republicans have hope. The Democrat are stabboniv contesting the Fifth, 8 Eighth, and Thirteenth. In the latter the tionals are proposing to unite with the Derests on John R. Stoll, who has always by Fifth, Sixt

who has made a vigorous and effective canvass. Two years ago John Hanna was elected by only a plurality, the Republicans being 400 behind. The Democrats and the Nationals are united, but the hope is that many Democrats will not vote for De La Matyr, who was formerly a Radical Republican Methodist preacher. There is evideace of a defection on the part of THE HRISH VOTERS.

The outcome is very uncertain in the Terre Haute District. The Democrats are hopeful and aggressive, the Nationals urality, the Ren blicans being 400 behr

ful and aggressive, the A there being more largely from the Republicanparty than elsewhere. The Democrates claim
the First, Second. Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth, and hope for the
Fifth and Thirteenth. The Republicans claim
the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth,
Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth. These
are the claims at the respective headquarters
to-day, although the Republicans will not be
badly disappointed if the First remains Democratic. I think the Congressional delegation
will stand about thus: First, Democratic;
Second, Democratic; Third, Democratic;
Second, Democratic; Third, Republican;
Sixth, Republican; Eighth, Republican;
Sixth, Republican; Tenth, Republican;
Eleventh, Republican; Tenth, Republican;
Thirteenth, Republican; Tenth, Republican;
Thirteenth, Republican; Tenth, Republican;
Thirteenth, Republican; Tenth, Republican;
Company of the Congression of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congression
of the Congre But at least two are doubtful. THE DAY

has been a busy one here. The headquarters of all the parties have been thronged. No attention was paid to the Sabbath, but all sides put in the day with strong work. The largest meeting of the campairu was addressed last night by Voorhees and De La Matyr. The Republicans close by a monster out-door demonstration to lose by a monster out-door demonstration to norrow night. Evidence of unusual interest i the presence of leading Indianaians from Wash-ington at home, Secretary Thompson, Gen. Tyner, and Comptroller Porter all being here.

WISCONSIN.

WILLIAMS TO DOOLITLE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Hon. C. G. Williams has just written the following reply to the letter of the Hon. J. R. Doolittle to him, which appeared in to-day's Chicago papers:

letter of the Hon. J. R. Doolittle to him, which appeared in to-day's Chicago napers:

Beloff, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Hon. James R. Doolittle—Dean Sin! I see in the Chicago Times of today a letter, bearing date yesterday, addressed to me, but bublished before I could receive it, and of course before you could receive or oublish my reply, in which you complain that my answer to your former inquiry was too long. and that I might have answered in three words, "I am not."

Now, Judge, if there was anything wrong about my answer you are in a measure to blame, because you sent me no prepared answer, or if you did the the messenger who delivered your letter must have lost it, as I never received it. To show you that I am entirely serious about this, allow me to say that, while in Racine the last three days, information was volunteered to me, direct and positive, which enables me to state that neither yourself nor Mr. Parker will ever deny, because you cannot do it successfully, that both your letter to him and his pretended answer to you were prepared by yourself and seen in your own hand ariting; and that, even after the correspondence was in the hands of the printer, you manipulated and changed the answer. Now, after this attempted deception of your fellow-Democrats, after inducing my old friend Parker, as you did by a special visit to his house in this city, to stultify himself and render his record simply ridiculous and absurd, and with this duplicity fixed upon you by facts which you cannot evade, you notify me that you are coming into this district, and, I suppose, to repeat again the story of your earnestness and sincerity, and with characteristic generoeity and condescension, you say if I will travel fifty miles to Burlington of the 12th nat., or will remain quietly at Janeswille until the 25th nat., I will be permitted to—what? To enjoy a mutual interchange of views with you? Not at all. But to lasten one more to your magnificent voice! Judge, you will pardon me if I say that now, after a period of twenty years, I

part of a hair.

Let our respective stories be told, and let all the people indee. In the meaning. C. G. Williams, you a kindly adden.

BELOIT. BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

BELOIT, Oct. 5.—The Hon. C. G. Williams spoke here to-night to a magnificant audience, which crammed the Opera-House from pit to the farthest foot of standing-room in the gallery. It was the finest audience which has greeted a public speaker here for years, and the enthusiasm with which Charley's eloquence was received was a significant indication of the practical interest which Republicans are taking in the present campaign. The speech was by far the best Mr. Williams ever made here, dealing almost wholly with the question of the finances, and presenting unanswerable arguments against the fiat lunary. At its close Clinton Babbitt, Esq., a life-long representative Democrat, who sat upon the stage, was loudly called for, and made a short, ringing speech, arowing his determination to vote fer the representative of honest, safe, and the stage was limancial measures as against the candidate who ote for the representative of honest, safe, and onstitutional financial measures as against the Democratic "black-and-tan" candidate who represents national dishonor and ruin. The contest waxes very hot in this part of the district, and Republicans here are bound to stand by their colors and roil up a majority for Williams which will wipe from their record the stain of last fall's foolishness.

Stain of last fall's foolishness.

DELAVAN, Oct. 5.—The Hon. Charles G. Williams, member of Congress from this district, addressed a large and appreciative audience in Harmony Hall last evening. The financial question was clearly and understandingly presented by the champion orator of the Northwest. The Greenbackers in this locality have covered their tracks, and are now in favor of a gold basis, waternerows. WATERTOWN

WATERTOWN.

Special Disputch to The Tribunz.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Republican Convention at Jefferson to-day nominated the following county ticket: Senator, C. H. Phillips; Sheriff, Q. C. Olin; Cierk of Court, A. Porter; Treasurer, S. T. McKenney, County Cierk, D. Smith; Register, W. F. Sommerfield; District Attorney, A. G. Steiner; Surveyor, C. P. Goodrich; Coroner, C. P. May. WHITEWATER.

Special Discrete to The Tribune.
WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 5.—At the Republican Convention held at Lagrange to-day, E.D. Coe was nominated for the Assembly on the

MADISON.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 6.—J. A. Sawin, the Greenback candidate for State Senator in this district of Dane County, has amounced his declination of the honor, and J. A. A. Adset has een substituted in his place.

LOUISIANA. MIXED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.-The fever is u uestionably seriously affecting matters politi cally. They simply refuse to consider politics at all when overshadowed with a pestilence They areotherwise unaccountably derelict in the matter of registration. Despite the appeal of politicians, they generally refuse to respond Those coming forward are largely colored Re publicans. The Republican Committee do not propose to run any city ticket, or bring out Re-

publicar candidates for Congress in the districts embracing the city vote. They propose to unite

as resorting to DESPERATE EXPEDIENTS. The National leaders are charging, for instance, that William Sherman, lake detective of the Metropolitan Police, has been employed by E. A. Borke to obtain frauduent registration in the First Congressional District. Sherman, as charged, has been promised an appolytment for 300 false registration papers. The modus operandi, as explained, has been to pick up and optain the registration of tramps, who, after otain the registration of tramps who, after The outlook is such as prot

ALABAMA DENIAL OF THE STATEMENTS OF A PREVIOUS

MONTGOMERY, Als., Oct. 3. -In a recent issu of your paper there appeared a communication atgomery, Ala., Sept. 18, and signed B," that, owing to its villamous mendacity of atement, demands notice. Were I to attempt a reply to the entire communication, as it should replied to, your journal, large as it is, could not provide the space. Therefore I will content myself with noticing one special portion of B's letter, to-wit, that part in which he says that Democratic orators have (in effect) advocated and promised from the stump in Alabam that, when the party acquired power in the National Government slaves and other property lost of destroyed by and during the late inter-States War, would be paid for. When "B," or any one else, makes the assertion that any Democrat of prominence in Alabams has from the "stump," or any other manner, promised, or held out, to the people, the nope that the "Democratic party" when getting into power would pay for or entertain the idea of paying for slaves or other property deidea of paying for slaves or other property de stroyed by the War. "B" or any one else knows that he is making a false assertion. You,

knows that he is making a false assertion. You, Mr. Editor, can easily satisfy yourself of the truth-of what I write by inquiring of either of the following named gentlemen, who have been, and are now, prominent leaders of the Democratic party in Alabama. They have time and again, since the War euded, canvassed the State, from the mountain ranges that bound it on the north to the shores of the gulf marking its southern limits. Not one of them but will indignantly deny ever having proclaimed what you veracious correspondent charges.

If you desire the truth, let me refer you to our present Governor, George S. Houston, to ex-Gov. T. H. Watts, and the Supreme Court Judges, Brickle, Manning, and Stone, of Montgomery; to the Hon. Thomas H. Hernaon, candidate for Congress, Mobile; R. W. Cobb, Governor-elect, Helena, Ala.; and to the Hon. L. P. Walker, of Huntsville, as well as to John L. Morgan, our Senator, each and every John L. Morgan, our Senator, each and every one of whom have, time after time, spoken in he various parts of the State. Either

ject.

1 will conclude by remarking that the only man of any prominence in this State who ever took the position that property destroyed by the War should be paid for by the General the War should be paid for by the General Government, was a gentleman now dead, who was opposed to secession, opposed to the War, an avowed Union man during the War, an avowed Union man during the War. Before the War he was wealthy, being a large slave owner. After the War ended, he connected himself with the Rapical party, saying, that such a step, together with his known Union preclivities, might, or would, enable him to obtain payment for his slaves that were emancipated, and for other property, the loss of which was occasioned by the War. If he had any following, I never heard of it. There is one payment that the South thinks the General Government should make, that is the unjust and discriminating tax exacted from injust and discriminating tax exacted the impoverished planters on cotton, after the War had been declared at an end.

By publishing the above you will do an act of justice as well as confera lavor. Yours respectfully,

E. B. RANDOLPH.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS TREMENDOUS STORY IN REGARD TO THEM

PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, UNDER DEMO CRATIC AUTHORITY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-The local organ of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee devotes a column and a half in this morning's ssue to an alleged history of the cipher telegrams, from the time they are supposed to have ocen taken from the files of the telegraph companies until they appeared in the columns of the Tribune. The story is told on the convenient authority of "a gentleman visiting the Capi-

It is to the effect that in the winter of 1876, when the Democratic House organized its investigating committees, and called upon the telegraph companies for all telegrams which it was hoped might implicate prominent Repub-licans, Senator Morton and Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph President of the Western Union Telegraph Company (both now dead), conspired together to keep the most important telegrams out of the hands of the House Committee. To this end, the dispatches were turned over, on a subpœna, to the Senate Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Morton was Chairman. They were then, as the story runs, examined by Senator Morton and other Republicans, and the most important of them, including both the cipher telegrams and those seut by the managers of the Republican campaign, were taken out. The rest of them were shown to the Demoorats, and, as their contents proved nothing. ont. The rest of them were shown to the Democrats, and, as their concents proved nothing, they were returned to the telegraph companies.

The rest of the tale would do no discredit to the pages of a dime-novel. One day, some time after the inauguration of President Hayes, while Gen. Butler was absent from his office, it is said, a mysterious package was mysteriously laid upon his table; and to this day the method by which it was piaced there has remained unknown. The contents of the package were scarcely less remarkable than the method by which the package itself came to light, being, in fact, the famous "eipher telegrams" of curwhich the package itself came to light, being, in fact, the famous "cipher telegrams" of current history. The experienced eye of the General soon detected this fact, and in the fullness of time he transferred them to the editor of the Tr-bune, stipulating that the latter should not assail him editorially during his candidacy for the Governorship of Massachusetts. But this was not at all. There were, according to the "gentleman visiting the Caoftal," other telegrams implicating the Republican party managers in political crimes of the darkest and deep-est character, and these were reserved by the General to be brought out when next the Pot-ter Committee shall meet, and are to form the grand dimax of the exciting drama of which the prelude only has as yet been played.

As all the principal personages who are re-ferred to in this story, whose interest it would be to expose its untruths, are dead, and as the Potter Committee will not meet until after the otter Committee will not meet until

[Do tell!-Ed. New York Tribune.]

CRIME.

MURDER BY A DRUNKARD.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—A most cowardly murde was committed here to-night by the keeper of a low groggery named John Holley, the victim being a young man, Edward Schafer. The latpanied by his father, was passing the orner of Franklin and Reopelle streets, where Holley's place is located, when Holley, who was intoxicated, ran out commenced abusing them. The old man went back to demand an explanation when Holley stabbed him in the arm. The son went to his father's assistance and received a cut in the side, entering the lungs. He fell to the sidewalk and was taken into a neigboring house, where he was visited by a physician. Internal hemorrhage set and Schafer lived but a few urs. The father is not seriously injured. Holler, the murderer, was too drunk to attempt to escape, and was soon after arrested by the police and locked up. He stoutly denies having stabbed either of the men. Schafer, the victim. was a sober and industrious young German, and leaves a wife and one child.

THEY SHOULD ALL HANG. New York, Oct. 6 .- Worship 'clock mass this morning in St. Francis Xavier' Church, West Sixteenth street, were startled by seeing a man approach a woman in one of th entre pews and plunge a large knife into her body without a moment's warning. The would-be assassin then fled from the church, followed by about a hundred of the congregation. He was at length arrested. The woman was mean while taken to the hospital and found to be suffering from a severe and deep cut in the abdomen. Her name is Mary Logan, a laundress of the Hoffman House. The prisoner's name is John Carpenter, aged 33, living at the corner of Grandland Clinton streets. Carpenter, who has been separated from his wife for some time, went to church this morning, knowing her to be an attendant there, but, being half drunk, mistook Mrs. Logan for her and plunged the knife into her.

NOT LYNCHED. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6 .- A special from New ark to the State Journal states that a little girl 11 years old, a daughter of Mr. Bates, was outraged this afternoon by a man named Burch Moore. The child had been sent by her mother to a neighbor's on an unfrequented road, and, when passing a thicket, was seized by Moore and the act consummated. He was arrested shortly afterward, and identified by the girl. People are greatly excited, and lynching is

INCONCRIVABLE INHUMANITY. CHARLOTTE, Mich., Oct. 4.—George Watson was to-day arrested in Delta Township charged with committing an assault with intent to kill his 2-mouths-old child. The complainant is Thomas Watson, brother of the accused. The usly, and finally, becoming enraged, began ed six dangerous wounds on its back and breast with his teeth. The babe is still alive, but in great suffering. The beast is in jail here.

MISUNDERSTANDING. LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 6.—Last night, between 9-and 10, a shooting affray took place in A. Beck's store, on Main and Market streets. J. Barson, a tenant, with whom he had a suit in court, with a knife and revolver, went in the store, shot once, was arrested, and lodged in jail. THE RAZOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.-A colored man named Stone yesterday killed his wife with a razor, and made a savage attack upon a sister-LYNCHED.

the American says John Thomas (colored) was caught and lynched to-day for the rape of a 5rear-old daughter of James G. Shumon. He confessed his guilt. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Oct. 6.—Arrived, steaners De-vonia, from Glasgow; Spain and Adriatic, from Liverpool. LONDON, Oct. 6.-Steamshins Pommerante from Hamburg; Canada and Germanic, from New York; Waldensian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

SPORTING. Sr. Louis, Oct. 6.-A four-oared shell race fo the championship of the Mississippi River wa rowed here late this afternoon between the Modoc, St. Louis, Westerns, and Mississippi crews, and won by the first named.

Horse Renovators. Paris Letter to Baltimore Sun may here say a word on another peculia business of Paris: Horse renovators. It would perhaps be more correct to say horse restorers but the business is the same. Twice a week it that usually quiet Boulevart de l'Hopital you will hear tumultuous onteries and loud voices like the shouts of a charging squadron of currasslers. These noises come man. The whole assemblage of men is more like an insane asylum let loose. The groups o horses are like excited poverty out for an orgie This is the locality of stables that are hermeti cally sealed to the vulgar eves of those of shank's mare," or even on a conceited " high horse." You hear the noise at least. By a rus you may get in. It is an eq Old faded horses, minus any " taken to this retreat, and by ood, composed principally of carrots crushed and mixed with bran, to which a little flavoring of arsenic is given, these quiet quadrupeds become fiery steeds. The faded horse is washed with a particular lotton, and well rubbed, so that he looks well. He is then fed and given stimulants of a certain class. In a month he does not know himself. Oats and barley mixed does not know himself. Oats and barley mixed are his strengthening rations. The other condiments are the beautifiers. If a white foot is objectionable it is dved. If a dull eve prevail a little increased dose of arsenic gives it brill lancy. If the hair be too long a judicious clipping is given. The whole animal is made "beautiful forever" by endless dodges. Broken winded horses are easied by a series of fasting winded horses are eased by a series of fasting and sweating, as well as a portion of a moist-ened Spanish trefoil plant, which expands tem-porarily the lungs. 'Broken knees' are patched with pieces of dead horse skin, glued on neatly. Some dingy white horses are enpatched with pieces of dead horse skin, glued on neativ. Some dinzy white horses are entirely dred black and glossy, but woe to the wendor if the disguised animal be capit in a shower of rain pending the negotiations of purchase. The ears are trimmed shorter and painted up, and if too short, ornamented with India rubber adjuncts. Unless there be some actual disfiguration by broken bone these art decorators of horses can pass off the very sorriest of sorry horses on the not over wide-awake buyers. awake buyers.

A collision between a steamship and a gigan tic fish, which took place the other day in the vicinity of the Tong Tong Islands, is reported by the Times of India. The Messageries Mari times steamer Anadyr, on its voyage to Shang hai, was suddenly brought to a stop by a violen hai, was suddenly brought to a stop by a violent shock. The cause of the collision was found to be an enormous ray, or flat fish, estimated by those on board to weigh from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds. The mouster was lying asleep on the top of the water when its rebose was rudely disturbed by a "dig in the ribs" from the stem of the steamer. After the first alarm had subsided, efforts were made to haul the creature on board; but, owing to its unwieldiness, all attempts in this direction proved fruitiess, and the fish, doubtless even more "shaken" than the passengers on the boat, was reluctantly allowed to move off and seek such remedies for the injury it had sustained as are to be procured in the in sterious deep. FOREIGN.

John Bull Still Shaking an Ugly Horn at Afghanistan.

Russia, Having Gotten the Ameer

She Will Also Annex Just as Much Territory as England May Acquire.

Death of Chelmsford, Ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Resignation of the Hungarian Minic. ters Accepted by the Emperor.

ASIA. THE VICEROY AND THE AMBER. hanistan from a new point. Reported dis 000 fighting men have socepted. The other tribes, with about 35,000 warriors, re-

main neutral. The Ameer has freed from priso his son Yakoub-Khan, who is a noted General The whole garrison of Peshagur is marching against Ali Musjid. It is even reported to-nigh that the place has been captured. The Gov ment will issue a proclamation announcing its ntentions on Monday."

attack Ali Musjid on Monday. An Afghan army is proceeding to Koorum. A dispatch from Darjeeling says 200 men of each regiment at Peshagur, and horse artillers with forty-pounder batteries, have gone to Jamrood. It is reported four Afghan regiments, with six guns, advanced to the mouth of the Thukkhybee Pass, Many white and Sepoy egiments are hastening to the frontier. The Commissariat arrangements cause grave com

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.—The newspapers here ounce that the Khybenees have declared in favor of the British. The report of an intended dash on Ali Umsjid requires confirmation. The Momonds are marching to join the Cabulees. There is great enthusiasm in the Indian

COMPORT FOR THE AMBER. BERLIN, Oct. 6.-A dispatch from St. Peter arg says: "If the Ameer is beaten and his erritory annexed by England, Russia will occupy Merv and Ebalkh, in Southern Turkestan near Afghan borders.

TAKING A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT LONDON, Oct. 6.+A dispatch from Simla say rom the Viceroy till the 28th of September t

held until the ordinary meeting of the Cabine before the Lord Mayor's banquet.

London, Oct. 6.-The Standard, commenting n the Cabinet meeting held Saturday, says: "It seems likely a course will be adopted representing a compromise between extrem counsels, and consisting of occupying and hold-ing mountain passes, and possibly advancing to Candakr before Christmas, in order that the army may be in readiness for further operations, but with a hope that the Ameer may in should not be content with a mere apology, but should insist on solid gnarantees.

THE "TIMES." The Times, summarizing its Indian advices, omes to a conclusion relative to the probable ourse of operations similar to that of the Standard's article. It says it is not considered expedient to beyord an advance on Caudabr at present, unless an opportunity for a coup of

THE BAST.

ROME, Oct. 6 .- The Courier of Raly reassert that England has taken stens with some of the great Powers in the cession of Greece. EGYPT.

PARIS, Oct. 6.-The Moniteur has reason to believe that Italy has made semi-official repre-sentations with a view to obtaining the Porte's sent to an arrangement by Egyptian administration becomes international. all the Mediterranean Powers, not France and England alone, will have share therein.

PESTH. Oct. 6. - An Imperial decree has been ublished accepting the resignations of the rhole Hungarian Ministry, but ordering them to continue the administration of affairs until the appointment of their successors. THE OCCUPATION.

Herzegovinia as an accomplished fact.

been taken prisoner.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Grand Orient of Fran (Freemasons) have sent Minister Noves 1,000 francs for the fever-stricken sufferers of the South. GREAT BRITAIN.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Lord Chelmsford, formerly

GERMANY. SOMETHING WRONG WITH MOLTER. LONDON, Oct. 6.- A dispatch from Berlin re orts that Field-Marshal Count Von Moltke has endered his resignation. The matter will b decided when the Emperor resumes control of

> BRAZIL. PAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

New York Evening Post.

A very terrible story of famine and pestilence is told by the Evening Post's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro. A district in Brazil, equal in extent to New England, the Middle Atlantic States, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana combined, has been without rain since July, 1876. brooks, springs, and wells long ago dried

into the Scrape, Forsakes Him.

THE GREAT MISAPGHANISTANDING BETWEEN London, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Bembay says: "Troops have been ordered to advance from Dera-Ghaxi-Knan, thus threatening Afions have broken out among the great Afghan istan Chiefs. The death of a powerful Southern Chief is also reported. The Ameer has asked tribal councils for assistance. It is be-

OPERATIONS.

A Bombay dispatch says it was intended to

rmy at the prospect of active service.

the Ameer has detained a native emissary carry an answer to the Viceroy's letter. It is eported that only two subordinate officials of the Russian Mission remain at Cabul. It is believed that the Ameer will repudiate the acts of the Commandant of Ali-Musjid, but his agreement to the British terms is improbable.

THE MINISTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Cabinet council was he Saturday. All the Ministers have since left town. It is believed no further council will be

THE STANDARD. The Standard urges that even then England

nain offers, which is most improba

GREECE.

MONTENEGRO.
CETTINGE, Oct. 6.—The Town of Kolaschin was peacefully surrendered to the Montenegrins Friday, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin. CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

London, Oct. 6 .- A Vienna correspondent ays the Porte is showing a disposition to recognize the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and

TAKEN.

It is officially announced that the famous insurgent chieftain of Bosnia, Hadji Lodga, has

ord Chancellor of England, is dead. the Government.

The brooks, springs, and wells long ago dried up. Even the river beds have now become dusty channels. The cattle, of which there were vast herds, have died of thirst. The people, perishing for want of food and water, have fled from their homes, many of them dying—sometimes whole families together—before reaching a place of refuge. Those of them who escaped have overcrowded the cities of refuge so greatly as, in some cases, to multiply the population by five, and they are now herded together in the open streets, living like swine upon scanty rations issued by the Government, and tipon such refuse as they can gather in the gutters. Well-nigh naked and utterly debased by their sufferings, they live in bestial immorality, not scrupling even to resort to cannibalism in some instances, while small-

pox, yellow fever, dvsentery, and some other diseases are sweeping them away by thousands. As it to leave no element of wretchedness out of the account, they are the victims of the most brutal fill-treatment at the bands of the no lice and soldiery, and worse still at the hands of vile speculators, who make trade of these wretches' woes. The picture which the correspondent presents is scarcely matched in its phastliness even by the old records of the Oriental plague, and the story is the more distressing by reason of the fact that these people Oriental plague, and the story is the more distressing by reason of the fact that these people were peaceful herdsmen and planters, cultivators of the soil, whose homes have been made desolate by a cause which could neither be foreseen nor provided against. Their woes are not those of men who have chosen a life of crime, but those of an industrious agricultural people, afflicted first with drought, then with famine, then with pestilence, and finally with that loss of moral sense which brutalizes men into criminals without choice of their wills. Until now this terrible story has not been told in this country; we have known only that in parts of Brazit the rainy season has failed, but we have not hitherto dreamed that such a famine as this afflicted so yast a territory.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 853 at 9:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the three story and basement brick building No. 293 Larrabe street, owned by Stephen Baumann, and occupi ed on the third floor by C. F. Eichholm as a tail shop. Damage nominal. Cause, an overheate furnace used for heating irons.

furnace used for heating irons.

Fire engine No. 12 was yesterday called out at 5:80 p. m. to extinguish a fire in Wright's Grove, some mischievous bovs having set fire to the benches. The damage was slight.

The alarm from Box 169 at 8:45 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the one-story frame building, No. 287 Main street, owned by Michael McCarthy and occupied as a dwelling by Beard Bros., of No. 453 West Madison street. Damage, \$50. Cause, a defective flue.

/ AT RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 6.—A fire broke out about o'clock this morning in Peck & Walker's hay ress, in this city, and extended to the hav oress of W. Redfield, adjoining. Both were en irely consumed. Peck & Walker's loss is about tirely consumed. Peck & walker's loss is about \$2,200; insured for \$2,000 in the Home, of New York. L. F. Parker sustained a slight loss on lumber. The origin of the fire was incendiary beyond coubt. Had there been the least wind, a disastrous configuration must have ensued, the fire being on "the flat," in the midst of the lumber-yards, Ishops, storehouses, etc., of J. I.

AT PARK HILL, ONT. PARK HILL, Oct. 6.-Fire to-day destroyed McNeil's stationery store, the Post-Office, Me Ennis' grocery and dwelling, Mrs. Davidson's millinery store, Fletcher's confectionery, Mc-Kannon's shoe-store, Dixon's dry goods, J. Benham's jewelry, Read's butcher-snop, and the Montreal Telegraph office. Loss, \$30,000; insurance light. Incendiary.

AT DETROIT, MICH. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.-A fire at Port Huron, early this morning, destroyed Lawler's livery stable, part of its contents, and The flames spread to McCormick's s-shop, adjoining, which was partially Loss estimated at \$2,000; no in-AT PATERSON.
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Passaic Roll-

ing-Mills barned last night. Loss \$50,000; in sured. Three firemen were severely injured. Four hundred and fifty men are thrown out of

BEFORE JUDGE DILLON.

rning Two Important Dec Sr. Louis, Oct. 8 .- Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, having further heard the case of the Union Trust Company of New York against the St. Louis, fron Mountain & Southern Railway, entered a decree vesterday plainants, and that the defendant is in default of interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds described in the bill, which were due 1st of April, 1877, and that complainant is entitled to receive the amount thereof. He also decreed that it be referred to the Master in Chancery to report the amount of interest due on these report the amount of interest due on these bonds to the time that it be referred to the Master in Cuancer; we report the amount of interest due on these bonds to the time, he files his report in court, and also as to who actually owns the coupons of these bonds.

The case of the National Bank of the State washest the defunct National Bank of the State

against the defunct National Bank of the State of Missouri, which was decided a day or two ago in favor of the plaintiff, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the Receiver of the State Bank having been party defendant.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7-1 a. m.-Indica tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the ake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Vallay, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy winds, taking obsoluters, warner, party clothy weather and numerous rains, followed in the Northwest by rising barometer and cooler northerly winds. Cantionary signals are ordered for southerly winds at Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Milwaukee, Section 1, and Escanaba.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CMICAGO, Oct. 8.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

6:53 a.m. 30, 192 46 77 S. W. 5 Clear, 11:13 a.m. 30, 121 61 45 S. W. 8 Fair, 20:0 p.m. 30, 121 61 45 S. W. 8 Fair, 37:30 p.m. 30, 124 64 34 S. 8 Fair, 37:30 p.m. 30, 631 64 34 S. 10 Clear, 9:00 p.m. 30, 631 65 42 S. 9 Fair, 10:18 p.m. 30, 50 5 S. 8 Fair, Maximum, 64: minimum, 46.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 6-Midnight. stations, Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather, | Sale | Park | Nashvile 30.08 56 S, frosh.
New Oricans, 36.06 75 S. E., gent.
Omaha 22.91 55 Calm.
Port Huron, 36.14 47 S, frosh.
Sandusky, 30.20 47 S, frosh.
San Francisco 26.90 64 S, W, light
St, Louis, 36.05 59 S, W, light
St, Faul, 26.98 68 S, W, light
Victioury, 30.45 50 S, E., gen't
Victioury, 30.45 74 E, light.
Vircinis City, 29.77 48 Calm.

Strange Effect of the Touch of a Cat Mr. Lewis Webb, in our town (Buena Vista, Ga.) is stranger affected. For several years be appeared paralyzed in his feet and legs. For some time he went on crutches, but for the eight years has been walking with a stick. eight years has been walking with a stick. He says he could drive a knife through his foot and not feel it; that when he strikes his foot against any object he knows it, just as he knows when he strikes a stick against a substance, by the resistance offered only, and not by feeling. He frequently blisters his feet in walking, but knows nothing of it until the blisters burst. He bathes his feet offen,—sometimes in cold, sometimes in hot water. He cannot tell by feeling in the foot whether water is not or cold. Thus he has lived for eight years, sometimes walking he has lived for eight years, sometimes walking about, and often in bed. When a cat touches his foot he instantly feels it. The touch of a cat against his foot, whether the foot is bare, o with socks on, sends instantly prickly se tions all through his 100t. He may be blind folded, but can instantly tell the touch of a cat however slight, whether day or night, an whether expecting or not expecting the touch.

A Remarkable Suicide. A faithful nurse who had poisoned by shee accident a patient, in the st. Louis Femal Hospital. committed suicide last Thursda night, after writing a letter to her mother an ache. Corrosive sublimate was given to a you girl in place of a solution of salts. The num gri in place of a solution of saits. The nur-could not account for her blunder, and coul-only repeat the words: "My God, Doctor, did it; I aione am to blame: I have killed her ruined myself, and I only hope it will not rui you." She watched beside the patient for se-eral days, frequently declaring that she woul live if Alice lived, and die if Alice died. Whe the poor girl preathed her last the terror live if Alice lived, and die if Alice died. When the poor girl oreathed her last the terror stricken nurse cried: "Don't taik to me; I'm crazy." Within an hour she was herself in the agony of death, having taken a large quantity of carbolic acid. Among the last words written to her home friends were these: "My dears, if it is God's will that she must die, then I shall go with my victim at the same time, life for life. This is the way I may make atonement. Through the night to light." Sad enough. TROUBLE.

The Flying Cheyenne Renegades Everywhere Receiving Accessions.

Fears Widely Entertained of a General Aboriginal War.

Capt. Thornburgh but a Few Miles Behind the Fugitives.

Pears that His Eagerness Will Precipitate a Catastrophe.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—Dr. Graff, of this city, who has just returned from Camp Brown, Wy-oming, save that at least 150 Arapaboes have left their reservation in that vicinity in twos, threes, and fours, within the last two or three weeks, and have gone in the direction of the Black Hills. Fifty Cheyennes have also disap-peared in the same way from the same locality. It is thought that these Arupahoes and Cheyennes are gone to join the band now on its way

THE ARAPAHOES are fierce and determined warriors. It is generally believed by well-posted Western men that we are on the eve of a general Indian war, not withstanding it is so late in the season. At last accounts Thornburgh's command was still tol-lowing the Cheyennes who passed Ogallais. Thornburgh is not an Indian-fighter, having been very recently transferred to factive service at his own request, from the Paymaster's de partment, and fears are entertained that, if be

overtakes the Indians, he
WILL BE BADLY WHIPPED, and, if he is not careful, will be drawn into ambuscade. Capt. Manck's command is about ten or twelve hours behind him. It is reported here this evening that a courier came into Sidney this afternoon with the news that Thornburg's had corraled 250 Cheyennes, and was on his way back. But little faith, however, is put in

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—Telegrams have bee brought by courier to Ogallala, stating that he has reached a point forty miles northwest of Paxton's ranche, tryeling the last thirty miles without water. The trail is freshening. Many has not yet overtaken him, and his minfantry is in the rear. The Indians are

PROCEEDING DUE NORTH, and will probably pass a little west of Old rectly south of New Red Cloud Agency. The couriers dispatched from Ogallala to-day with dispatches instructed Thornburg to proceed as rapidly as possible, but with the greatest can ion, on account of the Red Cloud outbreak Creighton. Steele, and other prominent steel men here are warning ranges on the Niobrara and sending messengers. Some proprietors ar now on these ranges, which are but flity mile rom the Agency. The situation is regarde

here as very alarming. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6 .- The report that Thornburgh had made the capture of the Cherennes lacks confirmation. He was, however, close to them this morning, but they gave him the slip as it was very foggy), and probably saw his command without themselves being discovered.
This was not more than thirty or thirty-fire niles north of the Union Pacific. The abandoned several played-out norses, and places where they had thrown up small breastworks were found. Couriers from Thornburgh's commande into the railroad and reported that Thorn burgh was passing on rapidly on the fresh trail The Indians have doubled on him, but it seems as if he was on the right track and gaining on them. If Thornburgh cleans them out it will be

a big feather in his cap, THE COURIER'S STORY. CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 6,-About 5:30 this evening a soldier courier arrived from Camp Sheridan with telegraphic dispatches. He stated that, when nearing Dead Horse Creek, about twenty-five miles from this post, a little after noon, he met some cattle-men who excitedly in-formed him that the Indians had crossed the Having come to the point where the Indiana were said to have crossed he districtly saw their trail. This point has been repeatedly mentioned by several well-known old tiersmen residing in this vicinity as the most likely point the hostiles would pass. The courier also states that the cattle-men informed him the Indians had a large herd of ponies with them, and were traveling rap in the direction of Red Cloud's new location on the Chevennes, but we have very little doubt it

s their advance guard. THORNBURGH. OGALALIA, Neb., Oct. 6.-Four stock men who went from here as guides with Col. Thorn-burgh returned this evening, and report Thorn-burgh still after the Indians. When they left his command, at 4 p. m. yesterday, he had traveled twenty miles without any water, and no signs of reaching any for twenty-fire miles further. The Indians made directly west, then turned and traveled south towards the Platte River, abandoning horses every few miles. leaving them with pack-saddles on their backs, being too closely pursued to take time to un-

saddle them. arrived at Big Spring this evening with a dispatch from Thornburgh, saying the Indians ha scattered all over the country, and were abandoning ponies every few miles. He also report on the way.

STABBING AFFRAY. During a quarrel at about 10 o'clock last evening on the corner of Sixteenth and Nutt streets, P. J. Flynn drew a pocket-knife and cut his antagonist, John Burke, three times.—occ on the left ear and twice across the left temple, —inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds, according to Dr. T. P. Shanahan, Plynn was arrested shortly after the occurrence by Officer M. Connery. He is a desperate young fellow, bears a hard reputation, and has several times been arrested for thieving. The injured man was taken to his home, No. 12 Nutt street.

FATEMAN MADE HAPPY-LOSES 61 LBS. PRATTVILLE, Ala., July 20, 1878.—Bolante Medicine Co., Buffalo. N. Y.—GENTLEMES: About three months ago I commenced using your "Anti-Fat," at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your direction fully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to my commencing to use your medicine, I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to m friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on bean-pole, and when I put the pants on, -well, description fails. My object in writing is a ascertain whether you have not, in connected with your medicine business, an establishmen where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for of that would fit. I think you ought to something of the kind, as it would be an in something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat who
now object to using it, in consequence of the
loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in
your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what
you want in connection with your Anti-Fat
business. Yours truly, George Boyn. siness. Yours truly,

High Character in Nevada.

THE BLAC

Incidents of Chicago

The Journey Ov --- A Night

Deadwood and Its Placer-Claim wh \$300

Mines in the Vicin Lead Oities-A Oper

Next Year's Product of from \$6,000,000

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Fou

Hills region was a terra in miners had indeed penet its forests, and turned their spades. But no m ous band ever returned to gold-discoveries. A few hands of Indians, take whites, alone remained to ate risks men will run i precious metals. Down ter expedition the legends gold-deposits in the Bla with the contempt usually in this age of iron, steam lievers in the existence of in the Black Hills were coterie of army-officers, stationed on the from and familiar intercourse now recall a conversa Gen. Sheridan, which occu ago, in the course of whi seated conviction that shortly be made in the had often met and copys Smet, the venerable Jesu friend of the Indians, at men, alone knew the secre The prophesies of army

dold discovenies the fraternity of miners rebuilt cabins, digged di out the "color" dirt with cess. Then followed the m pector," who looked for g out on the precipitous sides ains called "Hills." For prospector came the quar chine for stamping out the the crevices, seams, and be These hunters of go and raiment; and only a shade less dark He will follow the miner in death. So the miners, the ulators, and their camp houses and shops; and to mushrooms in the guiches wood City, Lead City, Cent And very soon 8,000 or 10, lected together in the faroest. The American is an establishment. ous human. He often r pluck to supply the place of for the future which so di glish ancestry from which many of the early explorer grip of poverty and want-either nuggets or gold-bear sult-inevitable-was, that their steps, and landed in t

in the new Eldorado. It is careiess, the thriftless, the turer returning with only thus the turer returning the land in whom the land in whom the land in whom the land in whom the land in who is the land in whom the land in who fauit, he has failed. To the fault, he has failed. To the reports from such sources a ling. But it is a fact, new have created a public ser which has operated to disco terprise and capital from we Hills. In this city the min that region have generally scarce concealed contempt serious consideration of men. A discussion of the scases out of ten, elicit the there is gold in the Black H has been sent there than will back."

So much by way of exordis So much by way of exo

pose to say of a week's ob so much talked of, but so Chicago. OUTWARD I Four weeks ago, having wood, I started for the I Chicago, Milwankee & St. first reason for taking that that the "sleepers" on the with berths two inches long Puliman or any other line. Terry wno informed me of eral is six feet four in his st man of even ordinary sta eral is six feet four in his st man of even ordinary sta describable consfort in the ex-sleeping-car berth. My seco was, however, the great sur-marck stage-line over that o hev, of which I had been vantages were well stated The TRIBUNE of the 20th ul-reiterated here. The diff favor of the Bismarck lin and, while there have been of Chevenne stages this year.

of Chevenne stages this year blakeley & Carpenter Compa ed. Some daring spirits mit tion of a robbery in the oldman's style, but no man or to ache could treat lightly the "SEVERAL ADDITION in any stage-coach under the The trip from Chicago to in any stage-coach under the over the ground. The two being held respectively at 8th apolis, crowded those beau pletion; and the people go fairs crowded the cars, also morth as Brainard, where cific Road crosses the Mis River Valley and the Dair been written and talked to do but in that region there are prosperity. Fargo, judging of my observations a year doubled in population. I the village-stations on the have grown perceptibly during months. I arrived at Bism the morning. The stare for at 8 o'clock. There were Mine Parama fam Chicago to the Spearfish Vall posed to buy a farm. The five persons,—father, mot sons, and a smart little girl o was a gentleman from San resenting on insurance compine the mining district in M wise man. Notwithstanding thermometer stood at alin Paul the day before, be exhill gage, which included a hunge I laughed at him; but, befor wood, I was glad to creep un of his blankets to keep my ing. The seventh passenger tana miner, who had migra Hills three years ago, and we the sold men of eighth was a Swede enticed away from by the Bear Paw excitement, of "colors" there, but no pay on his way back to Dead passenger was your correspondered as an extra passen not have been gotten into been no bigger than a sar cheerfully resigned himself other day in Bismarck. The splendent, the air clear as coach, which was of the Conce style, covered with canvas, ra took a cursory view of the passengers. The German ma an air of eatsistaction, and the

PROUBLE.

Cheyenne Renegades where Receiving ccessions.

ely Entertained of a rat Aboriginal War.

aburgh but a Few Behind the rugitives.

Eagerness Will Precipa Catastrophe.

stch to The Tribun Oct. 6.-Dr. Graff, of this city, urned from Camp Brown, Wy-at least 150 Arapahoes have within the last two or three gone in the direction of the ty Cheyennes have also disap-ne way from the same locality.

these Arapahoes and Chev-

join the band now on its way

termined warriors. It is genof a general Indian war, notso late in the season. At last urgh's command was still folyennes who passed Ogallala. not an Indian-fighter, having v transferred to active service uest, from the Paymaster's de-ears are entertained that, if he dians, he

BE BADLY WHIPPED, careful, will be drawn into am-Mauck's command is about ten behind him. It is reported here at a courier came into Sidney ith the news that Thornburgh Cheyennes, and was on his tile faith, however, is put in

THER DISPATCH. Disputch to The Tribune.
Oct. 6.—Telegrams have been from Ihornburgh which were ser to Ogaliala, stating that he nt forty miles northwest of tryeling the last thirty miles The trail is freshening. Mauck ken him, and his mounted rear. The Indians are

on White Tail Creek, and di-New Red Cloud Agency. The hed from Ogallala to-day with ucted Thornburg to proceed as ble, but with the greatest canof the Red Cloud outbreak le, and other prominent stock ming ranges on the Niobrara gers. Some proprietors arnges, which are but flity miles

Dispatch to The Tribune. Oct. 6.-The report that Thornthe capture of the Cheyennes ion: He was, however, close to ing, but they gave him the slip foggy), and probably saw his more than thirty or thirty-five the Union Pacific. The Indians al played-out norses, and places rown up small breastworks were rs from Thornburgh's command ailroad and reported that Thorning on rapidly on the fresh trail. bled on him, but it seemed he right track and gaining on rgh cleans them out it will be his cap.

E COURIER'S STORY. son, Neb., Oct. 6.—About 5:30 oldler courier arrived from Camp elegraphic dispatches. He stated aring Dead Horse Creek, about es from this post, a little after ome cattle-men who excitedly in-at the Indians had crossed the to the point where the Indians re crossed he districtly saw their offit has been repeatedly medicereral well-known old frontling in this vicinity as the point the hostiles would arier also states that the cattleprier also states that the cattleim the Indians had a large herd m, and were traveling rapidly of Red Cloud's new location on his may not be the main body of but we have very httle doubt it

en., Oct. 6.-Four stock men here as guides with Col. Thornt this evening, and report Thorner the Indians. When they left at 4 p. m. yesterday, he had y miles without any water, and reaching any for twenty-five The Iudians made directly west, d traveled south towards the idoning horses every few miles. with pack-saddles on their backs, pursued to take time to un-

Spring this evening with a dis-ornburgh, saying the Indians and ver the country, and were abab every few miles. He also report

e corner of Sixteenth and Nutt lyna drew a pocket-knife and cut John Burke, three times,—once vere but not dangerous wounds, Dr. T. P. Shanahab. Flynn was ly after the occurrence by Officer. He is a desperate young fellow, reputation, and has several times I for thieving. The injured mannife home, No. 12 Nutt street.

MADE HAPPY---LOSES 61 LBS. ADE HAPPY—LOSES 61 LBS.

Ala., July 20, 1878—Botanie

Buffalo. N. Y.—GENTLEMBS:
months ago I commenced using
at," at which time my weight was
By following your directions care
ucceeded in reducing my weight

This is all very satisfactory and This is all very satisfactory and just previous to my commencing edicine, I had purchased two suits at a high price, and find, to my they are entirely useless to me I put one of my coats on, my e it looks like a coffee-sack on a when I put the pants on,—well, alls. My object in writing is to ther you have not, in connection dicine business, an establishment ther you have not, in connection dicine business, an establishment patrons, similarly situated, could use useless garments for others it. I think you ought to have the kind, as it would be an inmany to use the Anti-Fat who using it, in consequence of the id sustain in throwing aside valuations turn this matter over in Just turn this matter over in

THE BLACK HILLS.

Incidents of a Trip from Chicago to Deadwood.

The Journey Over "The Plains" --- A Night in a Stage-Coach.

Deadwood and Its "Institutions" .-- A Placer-Claim which Has Yielded \$300,000.

Mines in the Vicinity of Central and Lead Cities-A Quartz-Mill in Operation.

Bert Year's Product of the Bills Extimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

To the Editor of The Tribuni CHICAGO, Oct. 5.- Four years ago the Black Hills region was a terra incognita. Some daring miners had indeed penetrated to the depths of its forests, and turned up its golden soil with their snades. But no member of the adventur ous band ever returned to tell the tale of their gold-discoveries. A few yellow nuggets in the hands of Indians, taken from the massacred whites, alone remained to testify to the desper ate risks men will run in the pursuit of the precious metals. Down to the time of the Cus ter expedition the legendary storics in regard to deposits in the Black Hills were treated with the contempt usually accorded to legends in this age of iron, steam, and electricity. Believers in the existence of rich mineral-deposits in the Black Hills were confined to a small coterie of army-officers, who, through being stationed on the frontier, had had long and familiar intercourse with the Indians. I now recall a conversation on the subject with Gen. Sheridan, which occurred about four years ago, in the course of which he gave a very deseated conviction that rich discoveries would shortly be made in the "new" country. He had often met and conversed with Father De Smet, the venerable Jesuit priest, the trusted friend of the Indians, and who, of all white men, alone knew the secrets of the "Hills."

The prophesies of army-officers were verified; GOLD DISCOVERIES WERE MADE; the fraternity of miners rushed to the "Hills," built cabins, digged ditches, and panned out the "color" dirt with greater or less success. Then followed the more intelligent "prospector," who looked for gold-bearing quartz in the huge ledges of rock which everywhere crop out on the precipitous sides of the young mountains called "Hills." Following the quartzprospector came the quartz-mili,-a huge machine for stamping out the precious dust from the crevices, seams, and bony fibre of the rock. These hunters of gold required food and raiment; and the merchant is only a shade less daring than the miner He will follow the miner into the very jaws of death. So the miners, the merchants, the speculators, and their camp-followers, builded mushrooms in the gulches of the Hills .- Deadrood City, Lead City, Central City, Crook City. And very soon 8,000 or 10,000 people had col-lected together in the far-off frontier gold forest. The American is an excitable and courageous human. He often relies upon nerve and pluck to supply the place of that provident care for the future which so distinguishes the English ancestry from which he sprung. Hence many of the early explorers felt the pinching either nuggets or gold-bearing quartz. The result-inevitable-was, that thousands retraced their steps, and landed in the States ragged and

forlorn enough not only to excite pity and com-BLAST ALL PAITH
in the new Eldorado. It is the old story of the
carciess, the thriftless, the improvident adventurer returning with only words of bitter denunciation of the land in which, through his own
fault, he has failed. To the acute observer such fault, he has failed. To the acute observer such reports from such sources should go for nothing. But it is a fact, hevertheless, that they have created a public sentiment in Chicago which has operated to discourage Chicago enterprise and capital from ventures in the Black Hills. In this city the mineral discoveries in that region have generally been regarded with scarce concealed contempt, as unworthy the serious consideration of even adventurous men. A discussion of the subject will, in nine cases out of ten, elicit the remark, "Oh, yes!

has been sent there than will ever be brought back."

So much by way of exordinm to what I propose to say of a week's observation of a country so much talked of, but so little understood in Chicago.

Four weeks ago, having business in Deadwood, I started for the Black Hills, via the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Road. My first reason for taking that route was the fact that the "sleepers" on that road are provided with berths two inches longer than those of the Puliman or any other line. I think it was Gen. Terry who informed me of the fact,—the General is six feet four in his stockings! But, to a man of even ordinary statues, there is in-

with berths two inches longer than those of the Puliman or any other line. I think it was Gen. Terry who informed me of the fact,—the General is six feet four in his stockings! But, to a man of even ordinary stature, there is indescribable comfort in the extra two inches of a sleeping-car berth. My secoud and chief reason was, however, the great superiority of the Bismarck stage-line over that of Cheyeune or Sidney, of which I had been informed. Its advantages were well stated by "Observer" in The Triburns of the 20th ult., and need not be reiterated here. The difference in time in favor of the Bismarck line is several hours; and, while there have been numerous robberies of Cheyeune stages this year, not a stage of the Biskeley & Carpenter Company has been molested. Some daring spirits might court the sensation of a robbery in the old-fashioned highwayman's style, but no man or woman with bones to ache could treat lightly the prospect of the "Exerral Additional Hours" in any stage-coach under the sun.

The trip from Chicago to Bismarck is devoid of special interest to one who has already been over the ground. The two fairs, "both daily," being beld respectively at St. Paul and Minneapolis, crowded those beautiful cities to repletion; and the people going to and from the fairs crowded the cars, also, to a point as far north as Brainard, where the Northern Pacific Road crosses the Mississipp. The Red River Vailey and the Dalrymple Farm have been written and talked to death, so to speak; but in that region there are good evidences of prosperity. Fargo, judging from a comparison of my observations a year ago and now, has doubled in population. I noted also that all the village-stations on the road to Bismarck have grown perceptibly during the last twelve months. I arrived at Bismarck at 7 o'clock in the morning. The stage for Deadwood started at 8 o'clock. There were RNNE PASSENGERS.

There was a German family migrating from Chicago to the Spearfish Valley, where they proposed to buy a farm. The family consisted of River Vailey and the Dairyungle Farm have been written and talked to death, so to speak; but in that region there are good evidences of prosperity. Fargo, noted as of prosperity. Fargo, and now, has doubled in populations a year ago and now, has the village-stations on a comparison of my observations a year ago and now, has the village-stations on it noted also that all have grown perventibly our god to Bismarck at 7 o'clock in the morning. The stamp the hast twelve in the morning. The stamp the hast twelve in at 8 o'clock. There were for Deadwood started at 8 o'clock. There were for Deadwood started at 8 o'clock. There were morter, two stalwards and a mart little girl of 12 years. There was a German family migrating from Chicago to the Spearfish Vailey, where they proposed to buy a farm. The family consisted of tive persons,—father fine form the song, and a amart little girl of 12 years. There was a gentleman from San Francisco, representing on insurant most sample of the solution of the same man. Notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer stood at ninety degrees in St. Faul the day before a creached Deadwood, I was glad to creached Deadwood. The ninety degrees in St. Faul the day before a creached Deadwood, I was glad to creached Deadwood. The ninety was a weste who had been an longer than of Deadwood. The ninety was a swede who had been enticed away from the "Hills" by the Bear Paw excitement, had found plenty of "colors" there, but no paving gold, and was on his way back to Deadwood. The ninety of "colors" there, but no paving gold, and was on his way back to Deadwood. The ninety of "colors" there, but no paving gold, and was on his way back to Deadwood. The ninety of "colors" there, but no paving gold, and was on his way back to Deadwood. The ninety of "colors" there, but no paving gold, and was on his way back to Deadwood. The ninety of the paving the

Swede's synburnt face was overspread with a placid expression of peaceful content; he found the prospect of 240 miles in a stare-coach a degree more agreeable than trudging across the plains behind a pack-timue. The Deadwooder had been over the line before, knew it was the best route, and accepted the istination philosophically. The gentleman from San Francisco had already "staged" a thousand miles in Montana, and knew thoroughly the horrors of a crowded coach. He shrugged his shoulders and made a sorry face, as if he had been offered a dose of physic. As the coach lumbered down the steep bluff on its way to the Missouri flat, it lurched terribly. I swayed over, and, in attempting to recover my equilibrium, thrust my elbow into the ribs of the California gentleman. He groaned, looked disgusted, and offered to exchange seats with the placid-faced Swede. Everybody laughed, including the Celifornia gentleman; the spell of reserve was broken, and thereafter the fine companions in affliction were warm friends.

When the coach reached the lirst station there was

Was

A RUSH FOR TERRA FIRMA.

We stramped about like a parcel of schoolboys, stretching our legs and taking the curvatures out of our spines, in the course of the
five minutes consumed in changing horses.

The stations consist of a house and a stable,
flanked by huge stacks of hav. They are constructed of sod; the house divided into three
compartments,—sleeping and sitting-room,
dining-room, and kitchen. There are fifteen of
these stations, each as like the other as two
peas. These stations are all owned by the Stare
Company, and conducted by employees of the Company, and conducted by employes of the Company. It is to this fact, perhaps, that the line owes its exemption from molestation by "road agents,"—robbers. The stations on the other lines are owned by private individuals, and other lines are owned by private individuals, and it is suspected that, in some instances, they are in collusion with the highwaymen, or at least barbor them. The coach which starts from Bismarck goes through to Deadwood, but each coachman drives but a single stage, takes care of his team, and returs over the same ground. He thus becomes familiar with every toot of the road. The stock of the line, consisting of 175 horses, is in superb condition, and as perfectly groomed as the city gentleman's stud of trotters. A messenger, armed with carbine and pistols, travels with

condition, and as perfectly grouned as the city gentleman's stud of trotters. A messenger, armed with carbine and pistols, travels with the coach, riding on the box with the driver; and a portion of the route is scouted by an armed outrider accompanying the coach. At the station on the Belle Fourch River we met a treasure-coach, with two armed guards inside and three outriders.

"THE "PLAINS"

have been described a hundred times. We passed over a section of what was formerly inscribed on the maps as the "Great American Desert." But the army officer and the frontiersman dispelled that illusion; they found the desert of the geographers covered with a carpet of nutritious grasses, embroidered with flowers. The country is almost treeless, and bleak enough, with a lack of water; but, with the exception of a dozen miles of bad alkall lands, there is good grazing everywhere, and the numerous valleys through which the road winds are fertile and susceptible of cultivation. The wave of advancing population now flows over and beyond it to better lands; but, eventually, there will be a reflex movement, which will beople this vast region. It will be spanned by railways; it will be planted with forests; its soil will be turned over by the husbandman's plow; and the climatic changes with forests; its soil will be turned over by the husbandman's plow; and the clinatic changes which tollow in the track of civilization will

husbandman's plow; and the climatic changes which tollow in the track of civilization will supply what is wanting now to make it a habitable country.

There is little fitness in the term "plains" as applied to the region we traversed. It is a succession of hills, valleys, and outles; the latter often rising, in long ranges, to a considerable attitude, green to the top,—resembling, at a distance, a closely shaven lawn. The views are monotonous, but the monotony is constantly varied as the point of view is changed by the rapid progress of the coach. The effect is far from dismal, like that of a dead prairie-level; on the contrary, it is grand, and even exhibitating, kindling the imagination and inspiring lofty thoughts,

A NIGHT ON THE PLAINS.

At the end of twelve hours,—8 o'clock in the evening of the first day out,—we, the devoted nine, had, so to speak, "got on our sea-legs," so that we could dismount from the coach without doubling ub and tumbling down. The supper was not over nice; but the bracing air and the joiting coach sharpened our appetites, and we devoured with a keen relish food that, under other circumstances, would have been disdained. I do not wish to be misunder, stood: The table-fare at all the stations on the line as as good as could be expected,—far better, I am told, than on the other-stage-lines; but it is not by any means what city-bred people are accustomed to. When we emerged from the dining-room of the "turf" hotel, the shades of night had fallen, the coach-lamps were burning brightly, the messenger and driver were in their places on the box, and the coachman. the dining-room of the "turf" hotel, the shades of night had fallen, the coach-lamps were burning brightly, the messenger and driver were in their places on the box, and the coachman, after the manner of all chachmen from the earliest ages, cracked his whip, and the coach whirled rapidly away into the darkness. There was absolute silence in the coach; there was a dead atmospheric calm,—not the lightest breeze stirred the coarse grasses and sage-brush fringing the road-way. The vast landscape lav cold under the stars, spread out before us, around us, enfolding us on every hand, compelling a sense of utter honeliness beyond all powers of description of pen or pencil; and when, an hour later, the moon rose clear and full on the eastern horizon, lighting up the scene, at had all the force and effect of an original act in the granddrams of the Creation. But with the rising of the moon there was a sharp change in the atmosphere; it grew suddenly chill; the wind rose rapidly; there were low mutterings of thunder in the far-western distance, and the landscape was illuminated by flashes of lightning. We drew down the canvass curtains of the coach, and sufficient there was a heavy shower of

vass curtains of the coach, and muffled ourselves deep in blankets, but still

Before midnight there was a heavy shower of rain, mingled with hail. The rain poured in torrents, and soon soaked through the canvas covering of the coach. We were a sorry party. At the stations we climbed out of the coach and huddled about the stove in the waiting-room, or walked into the stable stamping our feet and thrashing our hands. After each station the California gentleman regaled the party with songs, in the choruses of which all joined. But soon the songs died away, and the flashes of lightning, which continued at intervals, revealed to view within the coach a collection of partially-animated mummies. No man knew his own legs from the legs of his neighbors,—the legs of the whole party being packed away without regard to ownership on the floor of the coach, which was covered with a stratum of lunch-baskets, hand-satcheis, blankets, extra overcoats, and bottles. When the coach lurched, the mummies bobbed about as if hung on wires; but their feet remained fast. Some woke with a start, straightened themselves up, and stared about idiotically; others tumbled over into the arms of their opposite neighbors; still others bumped their heads unmercifully against the wooden stanchions of the coach, and monned with pain. The German, who was a heavy man, rested his head confidingly on my shoulder; the Swede gouged his eibow into my ribs; the solid man from Deadwood stuck his head into the small of my back; and f, in turn, rested mine tenderly upon the breast of the German's eldest son. The German lady, when knocked about with unusuai rouginess, complained bitterly of the hardships of the journey, and sighed for the conforts of her abandoned Chicago home. But the sweet little German girt, huddled in a precious heap on the lap of her mother, slept profoundly,—illustrating anew the exemption from the hardships of life accorded to the bissful period of childhood.

The California German to retain SHIVERED WITH THE COLD.

and doubtless numerous rattlesnakes. The prairie-dog, the owl, and the rattlesnake form one happy community. As night fell the chill in the atmosphere increased, giving assurance of a heavy frost

one happy community. As night fell the chill in the atmosphere increased, giving assurance of a heavy frost.

The coach was due in Deadwood at 8 o'clock next morning; but we had consulted our watches, calculated the distance, and knew that we were from two to three hours behind schedule-time. To this delay we were indebted for a splendid view of

Which we should otherwise have passed in the night. Of course the California gentleman made the discovery first. Apparently be had been watching for it throughout the dead hours of the piercing cold night, for, when day broke, he eried out, "See the great peak!" Then all the curtains went up, and the whole party obtained a fine view of the father of all the buttes of the plains. In the cold steel-grav of the morning it was clearly defined, and looked like a solid, round-topped rock standing sentinel over the Black Hills approaches. Beyond were the foothills, and farther still the mountain-peaks of the range, with here and there a patch of snow, testifying to the severity of the "cold snap." Bear Butte rises 1,600 feet above the level of the plain, and about 5,000 feet above the level of the plain, and about 5,000 feet above the sea. It deserves, both from its hight and massiveness, to be called a mountain. At the dirst view of it we seemed to be in its very shadow, but the coach rumbled along three hours before we rounded it and drew up at

we rounded it and drew up at GEN. STURGES' CAMP, on a beautiful stretch of table-land at its base. I had decided to spend a day at this camp and the new post five miles away; and so I crawled out of the coach, bade my companious goodbye, and started for the canvas town. I had a letter to Gen. Sturges, but I did not like the idea of presenting myself in my then worn and dilapidated condition. I feared, what with dust-soiled linen and a three days' old beard, that I might be taken for a road-agent or horsethief.

thief.

A stranger entering a military camp on the frontier is, at the best, rather forlorn. He may have plenty of money in his purse, but he knows tout there are no accommodations for knows that there are no accommodations for sale at the camp; he must perforce rely upon the hospitality of the commandant. The first person I encountered was a good-natured-looking negro. I inquired for Maj. Bartlett's tent. (I had some previous acquaintance with the Major.) He said: "This is his tent," pointing to the canvas before which he stood; "but the Major is in Deadwood. I am his servant." With his consent I took possession of the tent, procured the services of a barber, and made myself presentable, and then proceeded to CALL UPOS GEN. STURGES.

self presentable, and then proceeded to CALL UPON GEN. STURGES.

I found him in front of his tent, introduced myself, presented my letter, and was received with hearty cordiality. His breakfast was on the table, and we sat down to an excellent meal, to which I, at least, did ample justice. I regarded the General with deep interest. His youthful appearance astonished me. I bad long known him by rejutation as a veteran in the service. I knew that his son Jakk had died with Custer. I was surprised to find him in the full vigor of middle lite. The loss of his son was a terrible affliction. It was not long before he referred to it. He spoke of his wife as having just returned to Fort Lincoln from a journey to the field where their son had fallen; and then relapsed into silence. There is nothing grand shout our Indian wars, no national pride in the conflict, no silence. There is nothing grand about our Indian wars, no national pride in the conflict, no great surging billows of patriotism to sustain the sinking hearts of the friends of dead soldiers failen before a savage foe. The soldier as he looks upon the white face of a comrade dead, and the parents who lay his remains tenderly away, can have no other feeling than that the precious life has been coldly sacrificed.

1 availed myself of Gen Sturges' kind offer to send me to

result of the series of the forther to send me to

THE NEW POST.

five miles away, to his ambulance. The new post is situated at the base of the foot-hills of the Black Hills range, on a plateau or table-land overlooking a beautiful valler, which is already partially occupied by ranchmen. The commandant, Maj. Lazelle, of the First Infantry, to whom I had a letter from Gen. Sturges, received me courteously, but explained that the camp was too new to offer much in the way of hospitality. The post is to be of the first class, to accommodate ten or twelve companies. Two companies of cavairy and two companies of infantry. panies of cavalry and two companies of infantry are now encamped there. The first blow towards are now encamped there. The first blow towards the construction of the post was struck the day of my visit. Hence the discomforts of camplife were very apparent. The tents had been pitched in the tall grass, which was wet; and the camp-paths (streets) were not yet laid out and troaden. I dined with the Major, who is a martinet in military discipline, but exceedingly affable socially. At the table I met Capts. Smith, French, and De Rudio, and Licut. Mann,—all very agreeable gentlemen. I had an extended conversation with

capt. De Rodio;
who, by the way, is something of a hero. He is an Italian by birth, and was connected with the Mazini-Napoleonic conspiracy. Subsequently to the denouement of that affair he escaped to this connerv and entered the Union army. After the close of the War he was appointed a Lieutenant of regulars, and served under Reno in the fatal Custer-campaign. For some time past he has been engaged in the preparation of an autobiography, which, I believe, is now in the hands of publishers. The work, describing a life of strange adventine, is said to be very interesting. It is CAPT. DE RUDIO; adventure, is said to be very interesting. It is said also that it throws some new light upon the

Late in the afternoon of a day of pleasantly

said also that it throws some new light upon the Custer battle.

Late in the afternoon of a day of pleasantly-varied experiences of camp-life, in the must of a drizzling, cold rain, covered from head to foot in olicloth clothes kindly supplied by Capt. De Rudio and Lieut. Mann, I took leave of Maj. Lazelle, and rode nine inlies on a buck-board to Chook City.

My friend, Mr. Ingraham, who drove, was very proud of his Kentucky thorough-bred mare; and she was indeed "a beauty"; she took us through the mud and the fords, and over the hills, in sixty minutes. The rubbers protected me from the mud; but, when I walked into the Ceneral Hotel, I shivered with the cold. There was a fire in the stove, and I took off my shoes and toasted my feet and shins, while I smosked a fine cigar from the hittle stock I had brought from home. Presently I was somewhat startled by the sound of a pistol-shot in front of the house. I did not rise, but the hangers-on about the place rushed to the door. Soon I heard a second shot. Upon inquiry, I learned that a drunken man, mounted on horseback, had been amusing himself by discharging his pistol at random! I found a clean bed at the Central, and slept profoundly after my long and tedious journey across the plains. Crook City appears very quil. It is on the edge of the range of "Hills," and a

MERRE "OUTWORK" TO DEADWOOD.

The next morning I took passage for Deadwood on the Bismarck stage-line. The distance is ten miles, and the road is of the roughest known to mountain-travel. At the end of two miles I dismounted to walk up a long, steep ascent, and din not resume my seat in the coach until we had passed the toil-gate, twe miles from Deadwood. On the way I passed three "bull-teams," consisting of twelve yoke of oxen each, drawing freight-wagons. The wagons had the manufacture-mark, "Peter Schuttler, Chicago." On the summit of the range I took my seat in the coach, and we rattled merrily into "the city," through Chinatown, Man street, and down Lee street, drawing up rather proudly, after the

me; and that, in the twenty-four hours he mad spent there, he had learned more about Deadwood than I shall be able to tell you in this letter.

DEADWOOD

is the commercial centre of the Black Hills. It contains 3,000 or 4,000 people. It possesses theatres, dance-houses, gambing-houses, saloons without number, and a Chinese quarter as degraded and vile. on a miniature scale, as that of San Francisco. But it also boasts three banks, scores of first-class mercantile houses, hotels, of which the Welch House is chief, churches, a schoolhouse, assay-olice, surveyors' offices, court-houses, a jail, and all the other adjuncts of urban civilization. All the lawyers in the Hills live in Deadwood, and there is a lawyers' ouarter, where the signs of the profession are as thick as leaves in Vailambrosa. I was shown a map of the mining districts, which explains the presence of so many lawyers. It resembted a child's slate containing a number of diagrams out of all proportion to the space occupied, necessitating endiess infringements. Seriously, there are many very excellent attorners in Deadwood,—several formerly prominent in litinois,—and they seem to be prosperous. For reasons which it is not necessary to state here, the hitgation of mining districts is always extensive, and to this rule the Black Hills district furnishes no exception.

I went the round of amusements in this City of the Hills, and must say that I found them

NOT so BAD AS I EXPECTED.

The chief theatre bill promised "new scenery, machinery, grand effects, and thrilling tableaux." This promise was not fulfilled to the letter, but I have seen worse performances in more pretentious places than that presented by Mr. "Manager Langrishe, of Montana." The players in the gambing-houses were but few. There were crowds of people in the dance-houses, which are very "40w" places, disgraceful to the city. But, notwithstanding the stealy flow of vile spirits in the saloons, and the congregation of bad characters in the dance-houses, in a week's sojourn I did not witness

drunken brawl. Rents are high in the City of the Hills. The first hotel erected there, situdrunken brawl. Rents are high in the City of the Hills. The first hotel erected there, situ-ated on the corner of Main and Lee streets, called the Custer House, was pointed out to me. The ouilding is about 20 by 80 feet, two-stories and basement, a shaky wooden structure, but well painted. It has been abandoned as a hotel, and converted into stores and offices. It may make Chicago landlords unhappy, but it is a fact nevertheless: the old Custer House yields a revenue of \$7,000 per annum!

per annum!

Deadwood is

PICTURESQUE.

Situated in an irregular gulch, it has already outgrown its space, and begins to climb the precipitous sides of the fills by which it is inclosed. White cottages, approached by winding paths and steps as steep as a sharn-roofed house, appear hundreds of feet above the level of the town, perched like eagles' nests in the clefts of rocks. Under Deadwood proper there is another city,—the city of the miners. The whole city is mined. Openings to the tunnels and shafts appear at various places throughout the upper town. In the tunnels and shafts the placer-miner delves, digs out the yellow earth, and sluices it for the crumbs of gold that, during the long ages, have been slowly escaping from the "pockets" and quartz-lodes in the bilis.

It is a common impression that the placer-mining of the Hills is exhausted; that it, in fact, never "panned out" much. I am not prepared to speak authoritatively on, the subject, but it is not disputed, I believe, that the Wheeler Brothers took

\$300,000 out OF ONE CLAIM.

I saw the claim, which is now being "worked" a third time. In one of the banks I was shown several pounds of placer-dust, and its account of purchases for three days,—the total being given at over 500 ounces, or an average of over \$3,000 per da". I do not vouch for the correctness of this statement, but I have no good reason to question the veracity of my informant.

But, of course, the chief interest centers in the gold-bearing quartz found in the Hills, what is the extent of the gold-bearing iedges? What do the ores yield per ton? These are nice questions, and, unfortunately, in the Hills, aling in the gold-bearing quartz found in the Hills.

What do the ores yield per ton? These are nice questions, and, unfortunately, in the Hills, as in all mining districts, the difficulties involved in their solution multiply in the ratio of the progress of development. For instance: If the ore of a certain mine increases in richness, and the ledge expands, so to speak, as the work of "opening" progresses, the owner's "faith" in the district strengthens, and they desire to acquire more "claims." From that moment they become bears in the claims market. They become reficent, and conceal their operations from the public. If, on the other hand, a mine shows a decreasing product per ton, or a steadshows a decreasing product per ton, or a steadily-narrowing ledge, or turns out to be nothing but a "pocket," or "deposit,"/the owners desire to sell. They also become reticent, but they are pone the less bulls in the market. Between

are none the less bulls in the market. Between these two parties, what is the investor to do! Buth are playing a game,—the game of trade. Both seek to deceive,—the one that he may buy, and the other that he may seil.

In company with my friend from California and Mr. Jack Simmous,—a very courteous gentleman from Montana, who seemed to know everything about mining worth knowing,—I went the round of the chief mills and mines in the vicinity of Central and Lead Cities.

THE QUARTZ-MILL

went the found of the chief mills and mines in the vicinity of Central and Lead Cities.

THE QUARTZ-MILL
is a noisy but very fascinating affair. The machinery rattles like a lugge log-chain, and the stamps thump out a Vulcanian sort of melody from morning till night, and from night till morning, every day in the week, not excepting Sunday. The men about the place are stoild enough, but over the onlooker the seductive power of the yellow god of metals asserts its sway. There is no gold in sight. The ore of the Hills is dark in color, much of it decomposed, and the heaps on the "dump" in the mili resemble common dirt. Common laborers shovel it into the "hopper"; it is ground to powder by coarse, common machinery, and the powder is washed by the shice-water. brought sometimes many miles to the mill. But a part of this otherwise coarse machinery consists of a delicate trap set to cafech the small particles of gold. This trap is a coating of quicksilver on the plates over which passes the powdered stone in a solution of muddy water. About these piates the stranger lingers. Presently the stone in a solution of muddy water. About these plates the stranger lingers. Presently the Superintendent interrupts the flow of muddy water by a clear stream from a rubber hose, and the plates are observed to be irregularly coated with a deposit of amaigam. Whereas in the outset the plate presented the appearance of smooth, burnished silver, it is now corrugated. This corrugated surface shows that the quick-silver has been accumulating to itself cold. Inis corrugated surface shows that the quest-silver has been accumulating to itself gold. At the end of a week or ten days the machinery stops, a great silence falls upon the iron mon-ster, the amaigam is scraped off the plates and batteries under the stamps, and the gold is sep-arated from the quicksilver. This is called the "clean-up."

is a city of mills. There are at least a dozen there in full blast, which keep up an everlasting rattle and thump. The whole gulch resounds with the infernal racket. The celebrated Father De Simet Mine is located on the hill-side near by. The Company are now erecting a solendid 50-stamp mill, with all modern improvements of a labor-saving character. It is situated at the base of the mine, from which cars convey the ore, dumping it into the feeders at the top. be ore, dumping it into the feeders at the top, whence it passes through the entire process of miling without further handling. I tradged up the steep ascent to the mine, and was shown up the steep ascent to the mine, and was slown a body of ore at least 150 high by 70 or 80 feet broad. With a small hammer, in the course of half an hour, I knocked out five or six very handsome specimens, showing free gold. I subsequently repeated the operation in the Homestake Mine, at Lead City, with like success. This fact, however, is not a demonstration of the richness of the ore. In behalf of these mines it is not claimed that the ore is very rich, but that there is a vast quantity of it, and that it is very cheaply milled. The best mill now in operation is that of the Homestake Company. This Company gives every assurance of a purpose to stay. It has a fine office building, employes an assayer, and is prepared to reduce its gold to bricks, and stamp its value with the accuracy of the United States Mint. I with the accuracy of the United States Mint. I need scarcely say the owners are Californians. There is a feeling at Deadwood that

There is a feeling at Deadwood that

THE CALIFORNIANS

are taking possession of rather a large slice of the mining district. The Homestake is owned by what is known as the Hearst party. The same party own the Golden Star, Grant, Gold Run, Lincoln, Chisholm, Bowlder, and Golden Terra. The Golden Terra Company now runs one small mill, but have the foundations laid for two new sixty-stamo mills. I entered the Golden Terra Mine and remarked the daugerous character of a certain excavation, which, I notice by the papers, caved in a few days later, causing the death of one man and severely wounding another. The Father De Smet Mine is owned by Californians. The same parties own the Beicher, Golden Gate, and Justus. Since my return from Deadwood, another party of Californians have bought the Old Abe, American Flag, and Palmetto. This purchase disposes of a bitterly-contested litigation, harmonizing conflicting interests.

AT LEAD CITY
I was shown a collection of specimens said to have been taken from the American Flag Mine. They were extraordinarily fine,—showing, in one case at least, an ounce of free gold to the pound.

The Hidden Treasure was the first mine sold.

case at least, an ounce of free gold to the pound.

The Hidden Treasure was the first mine sold, —November, 1876,—for \$25,000. The ore is very rich, out it is generally believed to be only a "pocket." I made a strong effort to get access to it, but failed. The title is in litigation, and this fact was assigned as a reason for declining my request for admission.

The Californians are very reticent. They run their mills day and night, but make no disclosures as to product. They insist that the wealth of the Hills is confined to the Central City and Lead City districts, but are known to be pros-Lead City districts, but are known to be pros

Lead City districts, but are known to be prospecting in all directions, as well as adding to their present large interest new purchases. They have secured extensive water-rights, and appear to be laying plans for a long future of mining. They are men of large experience, and their permanent occupancy of the country is perhaps the most encouraging observable sign as to the extent and value of the mineral region of the fills.

Of course, I am able to give only a birdseye view of the mines. The real work of mining has but just commenced. The range of hills is yery extensive, and I am told that the rockformation is the same throughout, with the exception of one district, the Galena, where it is said that rich silver lodes have been prospected. A large stamp-mill is about to be erected to work those overs. One of the chief owners of the proposed mill is Mr. C. W. Carpenter, of the Northwestern (Bismarck) Stage Company. He is a very shrewd business-man, and rarcly makes bad ventures. and rarely makes but ventures.

On my way home I met three Big Rapids (Mich.) men, who have spent the summer in

(Mich.) men, who have spent the summer in THE ROCKFOMD DISTRICT, at the head of Little Rapids Creek, about twenty-live miles from Deadwood. They were not boasting, but they think they have secured several rich gold-claims there. They left a comrade in charge, and will return in the spring to develop and work their mines. One of these Michigan men, Thomas Shaw, gave me a leaf from his experience as a Union soider in the War of the Rebellion. He was a busier in Custer's Brigade, and was present at the conclusion of

plained that all was not lost while that brigade held its position. Then Sheridan remounted, and rode down between the lines of the contending forces, under fire of both, and hats went off, and a grand shout went up, portentions of the victory which was so soon to be wrested from the jaws of defeat.

I don't think that the people of Chicago realize the extent of the mining operations in the Black Hills. I was greatly surprised. From 600 to 800 stamps are now running. The projected mills will swell the number to 1,200. When these are completed, they will stamp PROM 1,500 TO 1,800 TONS OF ORS.

when these are completed, they will stamp

FROM 1,500 TO 1,800 TONS OF ORE

per day, which, at a very low estimate, should
yield \$5,000,000 per annum. Add to this estimate the product of the placer-mines, and we
have an aggregate of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

This estimate will not satisfy Black-Hillers.
They place the probable product of next year at
\$10,000,0000 and upwards. As I before remarked, the Deadwood people are not pleased
at the growing ascendancy of Californians.
They would much prefer to have the mines fall
into the hands of Chicago capitalists. They say
that Chicago is the natural purchasing point for
the Hills; and this is true. In a few cases milmachinery has been brought from San Francisco. But it is cheaper in Chicago than in San
Francisco, and freight-rates from here are much
lower than from the Pacific Coast. Hereafter
the hundreds of mills destined to be erected in
the Hills will be supplied by the great ironworks of this city.

Desiring to see some of the reputed vorks of this city.

Desiring to see some of the reputed

works of this city.

Desiring to see some of the reputed

PERTILS VALLEYS

Surrounding the Hills, I availed myself of the kind invitation of my old friend, Gen. L. P. Bradley, to visit his summer-camp in the Valley of the Red Water, twenty-five miles north of Deadwood. Accordingly, one morning I breakfasted at 5 o'clock, and an hour later got into the saddle, and rode twe miles to the temporary camp of the General's mail-party, where his arbulance and an escort awaited me. For two hours we wound our wav around and up and down the Hills, over a very rough road. Tuen the little cavalcade emerged, passed the foot-hills, and I found myself in a delightful valley,—the Centennial, so named in 1876 in honor of the national anniversary. Fifteen miles from Deadwood we entered the Spearfish Valley, which is two to three miles wide by about nine miles in length. The Spearfish River, bridged at the village of the same name, is a clear, beantiful stream, fringed with timber, and quite rapid at the point of its entrance to the valley. The valley is extensively cultivated, and there are several comfortable houses on the left bank of the river, which hugs the bluffs on the southeast side. Ditches for irrigation have been completed, but they were not required the present season; the rain-fall was ample. I saw fields of oats in the stack which showed a large apparent yield; and the potatoes of all the Black-Hills region are

THE FINEST I EVER TASTED.

All vegetables yield coundantly. I don't think wheat has been tried to any considerable extent. At the village, which is a rather desolate place, I met my companions of the journey out,—the German family. They had concluded negotiations for the purchase of the best farm in the valley, Madam grieved for the pots of flowers which adorned her late Chicago home, but she had provided large stores of seeds for next year.

The miles from Spearfish, after having skirted the valley and rounding a range of low buttes.

next jear.

Ten miles from Spearfish, after having skirted the valley and rounding a range of low buttes, we came in sight of

we came in sight of

GEN. BRADLEY'S CAMP:

A collection of tents on a plateau overlooking
the Red Water; some hundreds of horses and
mules grazing on the plains; in the distance,
some twenty miles away to the westward, the
Indian invaukara range of mountains, capped
with snow, which glistened brilliantly in the
midday sunlight. It was a peaceful, charming
scene. But only a year ago all the ranchmen in
the valley were driven away, and some of them

midday sinlight. It was a peaceful, charming scene. But only a vear ago all the ranchmen in the valley were driven away, and some of them massacred, by hostile Indians.

Gen. Bradley received me at the opening of his tentwich that heartiness of welcome for which he was always noted. I had not seen him for several years. He has been ten vears on the frontier; his hair is as white as snow, and his face bronzed almost to the hue of the Indian. He is every inch a soldler, a strict disciplinarian, but gentle as a child. He was a merchant in this city, where he will be remembered by thousands. He entered the army in the War of the Rebellion as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Frity-first Illinois was soon promoted to the command of the regiment, and afterwards, when he had long commanded a brigade with distinguished credit, was commissioned a Brigadier-General. He was honored with the confidence of Gene. Sierman and Sheridan, with whom he served, and was a great favorite with both those officers. Soon after the close of the War, he was, without any solicitation on his part, commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel of regulars. His regiment is the Ninth Infantry, by the officers and men of which he is both greatly respected and beloved.

The two days I seent at Gen. Bradley's camp

he is both greatly respected and beloved.

The two days I spent at Gen. Bradley's camp will long be remembered as among
THE PLEASANTEST EXPERIENCES OF MY LIFE.
The hospitality of the camp includes everything that the soldier possesses, and in its bestowal is blended the heartiness of the frontier

thing that the soldier possesses, and in its bestowal is blended the heartiness of the frontier with the grace of refinement and intellectual culture. The officers of the camp—Col. Carleton, Maj. Townsend, Capt. Caperon, Capt. Smead, and others—seconded the efforts of Gen. Bradley to contribute to my enjoyment. The command included what is rare in the field-life of the soldier, a fine brass band of twenty pieces, and we were regaled by its performances an hour each morning and evening. The General's table was excellent, being supplied with fresh beef, and fine fish from the Redwater. The moon was at its full, and the evenings were simply indescribable; and, if a Lord sleeps more soundly than the ordinary mortal, I slept, in my "guarded tent," covered deep with blankets. "like a Lord."

My journey back to Deadwood was pleasurable, but devoid of incident. My brief, delightful experience of camp-life indisposed me to make further explorations in the bowels of the common earth in search of the precious metals.

IBADE ADIRU TO DEADWOOD,

I BADE ADIEU TO DEADWOOD,

IBADE ADIEU TO DEADWOOD, took a tender leave of the California gentleman, wrung the hand of my "gruide, philosopher, and friend" (in the Hills), hearty John Burns, folded my blanket about me, and, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, seated myself in the eastward-bound stage-coach. The weather was fair, the roads good, and in forty-seven hours I walked into the Sheridan House at Bismarck, and in ninety-six hours landed in Chicago.

Of the Black Hills as a mining district, in conclusion, I have this, and only this, to say: It is worthy of thorough investigation by men of capital and men of enterorise; go and see. of capital and men of enterprise; go and see. Charles H. Ham.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Why Do They?—Sheep-Husbandry—Taxing
Dogs—Constitutional Impediments—Finances and National Banks—Holstein Cattie—About Fairs—The State Fair—Fali-Planting of Orchards—The Average Yield

—Fertility of the Soil—Extra Cost—Tile-Draining—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 5.—A gentleman, not a

farmer, but one who is largely interested in ag-ricultural affairs, said to us, a few days ago, "Why is it that these political orators who speak to the people only discuss matters of national import? Why do they talk finance for hours at a time, when the country is suffering for the want of a practical Dog law?" Without waiting for us to answer these interrogatories, he launched out into a dissertation on SHEEP-HUSBANDRY,

and what its value would be to the country if dogs did not render it a useless job to try to raise them. After our enthusiastic friend had finished, we informed him that every Legisla ture, almost, has had under consideration the subject of taxing dogs, but the proper way to do it had never been found. The dog is a faithful animal, and has a great many friends. The legislator who gets up in his place and talks seriously about taxing dogs is laughed at. The cheap wits of the reportorial fraternity crack jokes at his expense, the members laugh at him, and he quits in disgust. One-half his constit-uents don't care whether there is a "Dog law" or not; one-quarter of them own dogs, and don't want them taxed, while the remainder perhaps favor a tax. In the face of such a minority, no man can get up and say that the people demand the law, although, if it were necessary to pass an act to encourage litti-gation or increase the fees of some officer, and a dozen men only were in favor of it, the law

boasting, but they think they have secured several rich gold-claims there. They left a courade in charge, and will return in the spring to develop and work their mines. One of these Michigan nen, Thonias Shaw, gave me a leaf from his experience as a Umon soider in the War of the Rebelhop. He was a bugier in Custer's Brigade, and was present at the conclusion of

He described the Hero of the Shenandoah as he rode up at a furious pace on his favorite black horse Winenester, whose chest and skies were flecked with foam,—his staff-offlers far behiad. And this is what he said Sheridan did and said: Sheridan leaped from the saddle, fell into the arms of Custer, and exclaimed, "My Got, Custer, is my army lost?" Custer expending the runner of sheep would be rushed through. This would be done because the persons benefited would be done to constitution. It is impossible to collect any tax, or at least one that would be at all protective and tend to diminist the cars. A liceuse would perhaps reach it and or effective, if some one was given a per-cent on deinquents for reporting them, and the penalty for not taking out a license be made severe. Then, in case where a sheep is killed by dogs, and where the dog's owner cannot be found, or is execution-proof, let the loss be paid out of the fund created by license. We believe that such a law could be made effective, and that by it the number of sheep would

be rapidly augmented. Every farmer ought to have a flock. They eat a great many weeds that cattle will not touch; they would clean out the fence-corners, and give the place a look of thrift. There is always a demand for wool and mutton. They increase the fertility of the soil, and cause it to produce better crops. Instead of our orators preaching so much about finances and National banks, matters with which they have very little to do,—let them devote some time to a discussion of subjects that will cause our farms to produce greater crops, reduce our local taxes, and thereby make us prosperous and happy. The average legislators know very little of these things, and it is time they began to study them up.

ROLSTRIN CATTLE.

These animals are excellent milkers, and grow in favor. At a recent fair held in Galesburg, this State, there were some fine animals shown. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes to that journal as follows:

One herd of some iwenty Holsteins was shown. From this herd two cows were entered in the lot of milch cows. By the rales of the Association, to be entitled to an entry, the owner must give (verified by affidavit) a trial of ten days' time, stating age and breed; time of caiving; quantity of milk in weight during the ten days; pounds of butter made from the milk; kind and quantity of feet, and time and manner of feeding. One of the cows during the time gave 80 pounds of milk in one day, averaging 74 bounds; quantity of butter, 25 pounds. The other gave of milk 70 pounds average; butter, 24% pounds. Feed, with pasture, eight quarts of corn-meal daily to each. These Holstein cows are not handsome in form or color, being mostly white, with large black spots on the bodies and legs, with nearly ail black heads and necks, large size and heavy bones.

How to run a fair successfully, and give sat-

ABOUT FARS.

How to run a fair successfully, and give satisfaction to all, is probably a problem that will never be fully solved. Even m staid New England there appears to be dissatisfaction. Last week's New York Tribuse contained the follow-

Ing:

The large amount of money collected at the gate of the New England Fair. the American Cultivator remarks, will undoubtedly be "a source of gratification to the managers." The force of this observation lies in the application of it, and is apparent when it is remembered that our contemporary charges that the said managers. "scheming officials"—"make no financial reports," and regale themselves with "a banquet every winter at a foston hotel, at the Society's expense." The Cultivator also says the substance of the fair warrough and demoralising," the "conceptions of

themselves with "a banquet every winter at a Hoston hotel, at the Society's expense." The Cuttivator also says the substance of the fair was "rough and demoralizing," the "conceptions of the showman's ordin," an "insult to the earnest, progressive, and intelligent farmers of New England"; the one aim being to "scoop in every possible dollar, and retain present management in a policy at once distasteful," not only to the agricultural classes at large, but to "a majority of the members of the Society."

It has been said by some writer that we have outgrown fairs. To a certain extent we have. The ease with which country people can reach the large cities has largely reduced the attractiveness of a county fair. For the same amount of money, almost, a trip may be taken to some Exposition, and all the lions of the city can be seen without extra cost. A few years ago this was not the case, and the country fair was looked upon a the event of the year.

The STATE FAIR.

There is some talk of leaving the State Fair.

ed upon as the event of the year.

THE STATE FAIR.

There is some talk of locating the State Fair permanently. We are opposed to any such action. Whenever the fair is permanently located, it will loseits interest, and become merely a local or district fair. The fact that this year the receipts fell short \$5,000 of paying expenses has nothing to do with it. The same result would happen anywhere that it raised the two best days. Let the fair go from one end of the State to the other. It is a great educator; and, while the great mass of the people are unable to go a great ways to see it, let the fair go to the people.

the people.

FALL-PLANTING OF ORCHARDS.

There are many reasons why trees do better planted at this season than at any other. The following from the New York Times contains about all that need be said:

foliowing from the New York Times contains about all tnat need be said:

There are several advantages in this. There is more time and opportunity to perform the work well; and, if not well done, it were better not done at all. The trees come fresher from the norsery, and are generally better in kind and character than can be procured in the spring; there is also a full stock on hand, and the varieties desired are more certain to be received than later, when the stock has been sold down. The trees are generally planted with more care at this scason, and the roots begin to grow at once and become established before the growth begins in the spring, and are then able to witnatand with more vigor any untoward influences of season or weather. All these advantages are very important, and are sufficient to insure success in the majority of cases.

THE AVERAGE YIELD.

It is generally supposed that the West grows the biggest and most corn to the acre. Such, however, is not in reality true; for many of the largest yields on record come from New England. It is pretty hard to tell just what the average per acre is. Very few farmers keep an accurate account of their crops. After feeding, wasting, and selling the crop, an estimate is usually made of so many acres and so many bushels; neither of which is correct. Hence the tables prepared by the Assessors, the Auditor, and Agricul-

the tables prepared by the Assessors, the Audit

of different sections, while discussing this subject of large yields, the New York Tribune says:
A conscientions Boston journal deprecates some one's assumption of higher yields per acre in New England than in the West. It is, nevertheless, a fact. It is true not only this year, but every year. Can it be that the comparative fertility of the two sections is misunderstood? Not at all. There is little likeness in their natural productiveness; the difference is in plant-feeding and thorouga culture. The difference is that between a small patch cared for and "all out-doors' left to itself. Look at the facts. The record of yield of corn in New Englandi in 1867 was 37 bushels per acre; in ten Western States, not quite 31. New Hampshire heads the list at 42.5 bushels; only one, Connecticut, fails below, averaging 29 bushels, and that is 2.4 bushels above the average for the whole country. All of the Southern States except Maryland, the Territories, and Oregon, yield less than the average crop for 1877, 26.6 bushels. New England corn-fields surrass those of the West 29 per cent in rate of production. tion. THE EXTRA COST

those of the West 20 per cent in rate of production.

THE EXTRA COST

of this increased production is, however, to be counted. We, in the West, raise our corn with just as little labor as possible, and without manure. It is true that there are many fields where the weeds are larger than the corn; and, also, where the poverty of the soil will not produce anything. This we have got to remedy. We must cuitivate our corn-fields better, use more manure, and hoe out the weeds. Our mortgages can never be paid off unless we grow better crogs. Slipshod farming may have done well enough in good times; but, when the orice of produce is low, as it is at present, improved culture must increase the yield, or, in the zlang phrase of the day, we are "gone up."

THE-DRAINIG.

The impetus given to under-draining by the past three or four wet seasons does not appear to state. Many farmers are now engaged in putting drains in; and this is emphatically the time to do it. The sloughs are dry, the roads good, and no other work is pressure. We incline to the oninion that three feet is as shallow as tile should be laid. At that depth there is little danger of freezing and thawing, which always injures tile more or less. At any rate, at whatever depth tile is laid, the work should be well done, for it is of a kind that should last for ages without repairs.

THE WRATHER

continues beautiful. All kinds of vegetation are as yet unharmed by frost, and corn has ripened up well. The crop will not yield very heavily-perhaps not over two-thirds are average per acre—in those counties where a great deal of rain fell. Still, there is a good big crop in the country, and the corn-cribs will all be called into use. This has not been the case since 1873.

1873. R

Thirty-six o'Clock.

Providence Journal.

In the Town of Medford, Mass., famous for its vintage of the still, there is an individual who sometimes policily exhibits its effects, and also, in close proximity to each other, three town clocks, of sonorous and emphatic sound when heard upon the midnight air. Not long ago the individual was strenuously meandering homeward, when the voice of time sounded in his tympanum and went on with regular strokes

his tympanum and went on with regular stroke until the three clocks had followed each othe

in succession. Bracing himself up deliantly, he ejaculated, "Thirty-six o'clock! Keep on. I've been out later than that." THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established branch orders in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: until 80 clock p. in. during the week, are sure on Saturdays:
J. & H. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-side News Denot, 1
Blue Idand-av. corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERHICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOST AND POURS.

L OST-SEPT. 18-TWO BOYS. NAMES PAUL Straguse and Pasquar Medla, one 14 years old, the other 13: one red bair, the other black and freekled. Twenty-five dollars reward for finder and expenses paid. Dark complected boy wears a cap, the other a hat; both boot-blacks. WILLIAM STRAUDSE. 69 Bunker-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

10 EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES OF PIRST-CLASS lows hand and Sin, 400 cash for good business property in Chicago. Address G. DEPISH, 17 Carist., ett. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. AM SELLING SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND business and family buggles at cost; call and see them. 7st state-st. E. C. BAYDE.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerke, &ce ANTED-YOUNG MAN OF STRADY HABITS, good senman, and knowledge of books, for gen-office work. F23, Tribune office.

WANTED-A MAN POSTED IN THE CARPET business, to take charge of a shop; one who can can border, and isy carpet, hang shades etc., well recommended. Address FIRD EATUN & CO., Toldeo, (I. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND UAKE baker at 682 State-st.

WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR work last through the winter; 25 saw-mill and 15 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st, WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern lows: 100 for Minnesota and Wisconsin. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-YOUNG MEN WITH \$25 CASH TO EXgage in a lucrative ousiness. Apply at Room 54
Major Block, corner of LaSalie and Madison-sts. WANTED-A MAN WAITER AND A MAN TU WANTED-WEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES. We have the largest variety and make low prices AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st. WANTED-10 LIVE SALESMEN IN THE CITT to sell electric burners; \$5 to \$10 a day sure; just out; now is the time to reap the harvest. C. M. LiX-INGTOX, 45 Jacksou-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a private family; references required. Apply immediately at 72 Twenty-fourth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 908 Fulton-st. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY TO GO OUT OF THE city to work in a photograph gallery: one who understands printing. Address Photographer, Box 218, Marineste, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
man of good address with 15 years' experience, as
traveier or salesanas in the tea trade; security, etc.
Address C 48. Fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-AS BARKEEPER, BY A young man of experience. Address F 22, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR Seneral housework or second work in a private family. Call Monday at 44 Fig. et., near Milwaukee-av.

SCAINSTRESSES.
SITUATION WANTED-FAMILY SEWING BY A Syong lady; good references given. Address L. Tilloss, 321 Michigan-8t., up-sains.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED of dressmaker, engagements in familities: 83 a day; can cut, fit, and drape elegantly; references. 548 Wabsah. Cut, it, and drape elegantly; references. 548 Wabash.

SiTUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER REcently from Washington, D C., of acknowledged
ability and experience, would engage with a first-class
house to take charge of department, or to cut and B;
can furnish best references. Address WASHINGTON,
Tribune office.

FOR SALE-\$5,000 WILL PUISCHASS ELEGANT marble front house, 651 West Adama-st., parlor, duning-room, and kitchen on urst floor; all moders morovements. Inquire at 195 South Clark-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL AND Chicago: \$15 down and as monthly; cheapes the protection market, and shown free; and race in market, and shown free; and race in cheaper \$100 min. HAS \$150 WN, 142 [As alliest, thou

TO BENT-BOUSES, West Side.

TO RENT-929 MONROE-ST. AND 300 WARREN-av.—2-story stone swell-front houses, 4 rooms deep, isundry, cellar, and billiard-room in basemout, most complete and convenient houses in the cits; ro and see them. POT WIN & CORB 7; 23 Washington-st. TO RENT-TWO STORY AND BASEMENT STORY front house, 650 Adams-st. Apply to J. A. KING 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT-1840 WABASH-AV.. JUST SOUTH OF Thirty-first-st., 2-story and basement octazon stone-front, with modern improvements, in good order. Da-Vis & WALKER, 142 Dearlions-st. Miscellaneous

1 6t. 905 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement stone front. 929 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick. 1572 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick. 1822 and 1824 Wabash-av., 24-story and basements \$25.
1680 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick.
2256 and 28 Walnut-st., 3-story and basement frame;
\$25.
302 West Washington-st., 3-story and basement stops

ront. (3) West Adams-st., 3-story and basement brick. (3) West Adams-st., 3-story and basement; \$25,541 and 528 Carroff-av., 2-story and basement; \$15,540 North Robey-st., 2-story and basement; \$18,742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement; \$20,300 and 3/1 Clybourn-place, cottages. \$10. TO RENT_ROOMS.

West Side. TO RENT-\$7 PER MONTH-8 LARGE BOOMS, -4 large rooms 453 Western-sv. TO RENT-THREE FRONT ROOMS, AT NO. 245
Recplus: Fool low. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West
Manison-st.

TO RENT-TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT Trooms, over stores 635 and 637 Madison-st. A. BLAKE, 635 Madison-st. A DVANCES MADE ON DIA MONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDRIS private office, 120 Kandolpin-st, moar Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. hetablished 1894.

A M NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jeweiry. LIPMAN, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sets, Rooms & over Boston Clothing Store. Old gold and silver bonzint.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER' of every description at 60 id. DSAID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 50 East Madison-st. Established 1885. Office (floensed), 59 East Madbon-st. Established 1865.

I WILL LOAN MONEY TO A 1 PARTIES ON FORinture, planos, and other personal property without removal. Address A B C. Tribune office.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE 1.5 SUMS
to suit at reasonable rates. Apply to K. S.
DRYEK & CO., loan brokers, 68 Dearboru-st.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room
of Tribune Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOW STORE OF Northwestern Road, 9 miles from Calcago; will sell theap. FRANK HOFFMASTER, Jefferson. III. cheap. Firank Hoff-PMASIER, Jefferson: In:
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—Will., NOSTONE
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—Will., NOSTONE
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—Will., NOSTONE
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—Will.
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—Will.
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—Will.
STATIONERY AND BOOK 18ADE—WILL
STATIONERY OF AND INCOME.
STATIONERY OF AND INCOME.
STATIONERS AND INCOME.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 503 AND 505 West Madison-St. -Board, also one fronting east; Sheldon-court.

one fronting cast; shedoub-court.

South Sides

121 AND 123 CALUMB 1 AV — AT THIS SPLENfold location, rooms, with board, averything
first-class in the truest souse of the term, and prices
reasonable for the accommodations furnished.

North Sides

North Sides

North Sides

North Sides

North Sides

AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS
board, with room, \$4 to \$4 per week, with use of
piano and bath, day-board, \$3,30.

CLARENCE HOUSE NOS. 351, 253, 255, AND 257

State-St., four blocks south of the Painer flouseboard and room, per day, \$1,00 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, \$8.

Furnished rooms to reat without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. UPPUSHTE
Week, Day board, \$4 per week, Transient, \$1,00 per day.

BEDBHGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS EXTERNINact by contrast (warranged); externinators for
able, Cali or address A. OAKLEY, 189 E. Washington-st.

JUST PUBLISHED.—"STARVATION IN CHICAgs." "A Picture of the Times." "Mr. faraner,
have you got ten ceusts to give us? We haven to alice
of bread in the house, and they are all crying," Seft
post rand on receipt of Rocents. Address F. CAMPHELL, Room 3, 170 Madison-st., Chicago.

Notice—The ADVERTISES DESIRES COMMUnication with owner of property on North Nide east
of Clark-st., willing to build a understar eshidence to
ault, for which advertiber will take a three or 0 vs.
year's lease, payling a fair interest on investment; location near St. James Church preferred. B 100, 7 chbure.

INSTRUCTION.

A Yo. NG LADY HAVING THE NATIVE GER-man accent will teach a few pupils at their resi-dences. Terms, tweaty-four lessons for \$6, Address D 15, Tribulae office. INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, given by a competent teacher apon very reasonable terms. Address or apply to BELEVII ARD PICHT, 1300 Butterfield st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR LAPIRS AND GRATLE. A men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding, call or address h. HERSCHEL, 346 State-at.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I.

CGLDER'S, SEI State-at. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1881.

ATUSICAL.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONGOE-STS.

Lare Westers agents for the Fischer aprich; plantile best moderate prices plane manufactured. Ca and examine them before buying any other.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE-EIGHTH PERILESS PRINTIN
From and a 32-inch paier-cutter (hard a cost or in
as accound-hand price. Address D is Tribuny (fice.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. Sheet.
Saturday Edicion, twelve pages.
Tyl Weekly, one ear.
Parts of a year, per month.
WHERLY EDITION, PORTFAID.
One copy, per year.
Cub of four.

illiances may be made either by draft, expribilies order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

ulty, delivered, Senday excepted, 25 cents per week.

ilty, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

iddress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY
mer Madison and Dearhorn-sta. Chicage
for the delivery of The Telbune at Eva
sod, and Hyde Park left in the counting

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc FARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateller PARIS, FIRECE BO. St. No. 10 P. MAMLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng. American Exchange, 449 Strand.
RENET F. GILLIO, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Hooley's Theatre. rees, between Clark and LaSelle. E awrence Barrett. "Richelieu."

Haverly's Theatre. Hamlin's Theatre. reet, opposite the Court-House. Fogs ick Murray. "Escaped from Sing Si

Academy of Music. ted street, between Madison and Mo

Exposition. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HICAGO RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION numa meeting for election of officers will be hele av. Oct. 7. st 3 o'clock p. m., at College of Phar Rooms, corner of Wabshav, and Jackson st ier of the President JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Sec.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled

steady at 995 cents on the dollar in gold and It is only necessary to remind the people of Chicago that the Hon, James G. BLAINE

ivers a political address at the Tabernacle sevening in order to insure for the famous erator an auditory to be measured by the staining capacity of the big building. Mr. BLAINE could always draw an immense crowd in this city, but there never was a time when one of his superb speeches would excite a larger degree of interest or do more good

FREDERICK THESIGER. LOT CHELMSPORT Lord Chancellor of England, died yesterday at the age of 84. He was appointed Attorney-General by Sir Robert Pesa in 1845, and resumed that post in 1852 under Lord DERBY's first administration. He was appointed Lord Chancellor, with a Peerage, n Lord DERBY's second administration, 1858, and was again called to that high position by Lord DERBY in 1866, retiring two

The fight in the Fiatist Convention over nation for Sheriff was not ended when that quarrelsome gathering adjourned, but was renewed yesterday at a meeting evi-The row was of the character comand names and uncomplimentary epithets to and fro, it would seem that there ely anybody but "defaulters," "poostitutes," or some other sort of able accoundred in the Fiat party in

The race between the bad Cheyennes and Col. THORNEUBOH's command was still undecided at last accounts, with an excellent ect that the vigorous stern chase will bring pursued and pursuers abreast of The Indians were losing ground y reason of the lack of water in the country ngh which they were passing, and, in-bered as they are with their squaws and coses, it is hardly to be expected that can retain their lead. Expectation is ght to a high pitch by the news received by courier from Col. THORNBURGH, and by the certainty that a bloody battle is imminent.

While the North is giving without sti for the relief of the suffering, and reports of death and distress occupy public attention, there is little thought taken of the real re and extent of the terrible calamity which has overwhelmed the fever-stricken portions of the South. The material loss that will be sustained by the afflicted people is something appalling to contemplate ful estimates place the sum total \$200,000,000, but even this probably does not include the indirect or ential damage that will be for years to come in the arrest of develop-ment and growth in the districts within the fever-belt resulting from the partial, if not entire, stoppage of immigration. When the dered, together with the imdiste loss to the cotton and sugar crops for the year, the aggregate injury to th comes almost beyond computation.

ence exerted by the example of ust while on earth upon modern civilizaters esthetic, was the the me of Prof. Swing's sermon yesterday, which we print this morning. The occupation of his pulpit by the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER yesterday for the arst time since his return from a visit to and was an event of unusual interest to Unity congregation; and the Rev. Dr. John Pennis, late of Philadelphia, preached his first sermon in the Second Baptist Church, the ate of which he has recently assumed, orate of which he has recently assumed, new Episcopil parish of St. Thomas' rech, formed by the congolidation of St. and Atonement, was inaugurated erday with a sermon by Rishop Mc-ex. The new Jackson Street M. E. rech was also organized yesterday, and s were taken toward the formation of a rech of which the Person was also organized.

ven at a meeting of representatives of the of that city. pendent for food upon various forms of charity, and that, in addition to all the means of rehef on hand or available, 500,000 rations will be needed to carry these people through to the close of the epidemic and the resump-tion of the business and industrial pursuits in whole or in part suspended in consequence of the scourge. Our dispatches this morning are confirmatory of the estimate that the call for charity is as urgent as ever, the reports from nearly every quarter showing that the fever has taken a fresh hold, both in respect of deaths and new cases.

The New York Evening Post continues harping away against silver remonetization, and it even opposes the retention of redeem-able greenbacks in the currency! Nothing will satisfy that Shylock sheet but an exciusive gold standard and a return to the State-bank system of paper circulation. It is this sort of Bourbonism in finance that furnishes the ammunition for the Fiatists and repudiators who go to the opposite extreme. SHUPE's Advocate is one pole and the Evening Post the other on the currency question. We observe that the Post frequently interviews Shure and conspicuously inserts his crazy vagaries, and that SHUPE repays the compliment by copying impracticable, reac-tionary nonsense of the Post, and holding it up as the doctrine of the Republican party. Thus do they knavishly play into each

THE NATURE OF MONEY.

One effect of an exclusive paper currency in the United States for the past sixteen years has been the confusion of popular thought and expression on subject of money. The people have been so long accuetomed to think of a substitute for money as the thing itself, that they have forgotten the meaning of the word. It was taken from Juno Monera, in whose temple the coins of the Romans were minted. The first application of the word was to coin. In those days a paper currency was unheard of then as a substitute for money has not made it money. Paper is not a piece of metal stamped by authority of Government, and marked with symbols of its weight and fineness. Strictly speaking, no paper currency is money. It is a promise to ney, and its value depends on the pro eet that this promise will be redeemed on lemand.

True money, or coin money, came into ex tence merely as a vehicle of exchange onomy at Oxford, and a very clear write n this subject, calls it repeatedly "a tool' to effect exchanges. It is this and something more. It not only fixes values so that they may be compared, but it is an equivalent of values. It is a common denominator in which all values are expressed, and a value ble article itself. It measures the value of all other commodities, and all other com modities measure its value. The essence of the action of money lies in the guarantee i gives for purchasing other goods of equal value for those given for it. When a man parts with goods for gold, it is because the latter is worth to him as much as the former in exchangeable value. Gold and silver then, are property, valuable property, the world over, and not promises to pay proper-ty, but the absolute thing itself, without any Government flat or forcing process. A study of the origin of money helps

explain its nature. In the earliest times.

every man tried to satisfy all his own wants.

creased, and the means of gratifying them became more abundant, the system was found to be wasteful. The Jack-at-all-trades was good at none. Each man then took up different kind of employment, and agreed to supply certain wants of his neighbors on condition that they would supply such of his wants as he could not provide for himself. Thus barter began. The man who skillful at making clothes made clothes for a whole community, and traded them off for things he did not make. The man who grew wheat, the miller, the weaver, the smith, and the tent-maker workthe smith, and the tent-maker ed in the same way. But system also had its disadvantages. The supply of coats, or corn, or flour, or cloth. or weapons, might be in excess of the denand, or the article which any man paricularly wanted might not be offered in exchange for anything he made, though it night be had for something else. A man night be compelled to take something he did not want in order to exchange it for omething he did want. A good deal of time might be lost in looking around for exanges, and, while this was going on, the odities might lose all or part of their urchasing power in his hands. A comfiedity which was in general and steady demand, and not likely to lose its value, thus ecame a favorite for purposes of exchange. such a commodity was found at first in cattle and flocks, whence we have the Latin word secunia, derived from pecus, a berd. Afterwards, different forms of currency, such as salt, hides, shells, and precious stones were adopted. But the aucient world, as ong ago as the days of Abraham, settled down on silver as an excellent commodity for purposes of exchange, and gold was after

vards associated with it as possessing the same advantage.
The reasons why gold and silver are the best money are: (1) Because the supply of them is comparatively constant. they fluctuate little in value. It is important that the equivalent of values should have a steady value. (2) Because the supply is limited, and considerable labor is required to get them. They are worth great deal comparatively in other commodi-ties. A small quantity of silver or gold represents a large quantity of almost everything else. Hence, as money, gold and silver are more portable than any other metal. (3) Be cause they are in sufficient supply. If platinum or any other rare metal were used for money, a sufficient quantity of it could not be obtained to perform the exchanges of the world. (4) Because they are easily divisi-ble. They can be minted and coined at comparatively small expense. These are only ome of many reasons why gold and silver nake the best money. Any of the political conomists will give a number of others.

If we examine now the use of money in mal experience, we shall discover its true Here, again, we refer to Bonancy the makes clear the following points: cy, of money, except by giving for it its full value in goods. "In the estimation of the two parties to a purchase, the coin is worth the property, and the property the coin." Whoever has obtained a gold eagle, whether debt, has given \$10 worth of property to KENT because he chooses to let mi

People buy this costly metal because it renders a valuable service. It effects exchange, and, in virtue of its quality of intrinsic and steady value, it is sure not to de preciate in the process. Whoever obtains i has the assurance that it will be worth what he paid for it in commodities whenever he desires to part with it. The value of money as metal is the guarantee of its purchasin

power. There can be no such guarantee in the case of fiat money. Until fiats can make value, or, what is the same thing, produce things without labor, they can never create out of worthless rags anything which shall possess the essential properties of money. Paper currency possesses value because it promises to pay money; flat currency, without such a promise, -protending not to be a substitute for the thing, but the thing itself,—will possess no value whatever.

GEN. MERRITT'S OPPORTUNITY. When, eight months ago, The TRIBUNE undertook to aid in reforming the New York Custom-House management, it fully comprehended the magnitude of the task, and did not enter upon the work lightly. Much has been accomplished, but much more remains to be accomplished. Let this fact be kept in mind: The failure to collect full legal duties at New York operates as a prohibition of importations by the merchants of interior cities. The foreign markets in some important lines of merchandise are still closed to Chicago merchants, simply because the New York customs officials fail to do their duty,fail to collect the tariff rates imposed by law and inconceivable. The use of paper since upon such merchandise. We think we know the temper of Western merchants too well to believe that they will much longer submit tamely to so gross an outrage. They demand that the tariff laws, in their execution, shall bear equally upon all. They are not so executed now. By reason either of inefficiency or corruption, silks of all description are admitted to entry and passed at the New York Custom-House at less than their foreign market value. The BINOHAM and HINDS Commission declare in their report, lately made public, that "silk importations are put upon the market at this port [New York], duty paid, at prices that are not reconcilable with any other theory than the payment of duty represented by an undervaluation of at leas twenty-five per cent." The Commission also declare that it is practicable for the Silk Appraiser to determine by weight, texture, and quality the approximate cost of produc-tion and market value of the goods before him. Why, then, is this practice of undervaluation permitted to go unchecked? Plainly because Assistant-Appraiser KENT is either incompetent or corrupt, or does not choose to enforce the law he is sworn to execute. The report of the Commission shows that Mr. KENT is in the habit of making what he calls "friendly appraise-ments,"—that is to say, placing a value upon a sample-package at the commencement of the season, and then allowing that to govern the entire importation by brands, marks, and numbers, thus (1) violating the law by fixing the market value in advance of impor- last until 1880, whatever havoe it may make This was possible when the wants of men changes in brands, marks, and numbers. The report also shows that, in opposition to the views of merchants, manufacturers, and experts generally, who are of opinion that silks are undervalued about 25 per cent, Mr. KENT obstinately adheres to the opinion that the undervaluation is only 10 per cent. In conclusion, the Commission say of Mr. Kent,

> per cent of the entire silk importation of the United States." The Secretary of the Treasury put the Government to great expense in the conduct of the late investigation, and called prominent merchants from all parts of the country to aid in its prosecution. On the strength of one of the Commission's reports, he recommended, and the President ordered, the suspension of Collector ARTHUR. The discussion of Assistant-Appraiser Kent's case, in the report from which we have quoted, is equivalent to a recommendation for that officer's summary suspension. He passes upon nearly the whole silk importation of the country, involving millions of dollars in value annually, and it is notorious that he fails to collect at least a quarter of the reveone due therefrom. The Commission show this fact as plainly as words and figures can show any fact, and yet the report is pigeonholed in the Treasury Department for two months, while the robbery of the revenue goes on! Who is responsible? The Secreary of the Treasury ultimately. But it is hardly fair to require him to go patiently through every document addressed to him. He must trust somebody. Who does he trust? H. B. JAMES, Chief Clerk, and H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary. Curious instruments of reform these! French is the officer who decided the Antos case against law and fact in order to shield the New York Custom-House from reproach, and H. B. James is the man who for years has been the reputed friend of the Ring of New York Custom-House brokers, whose business is the robbery of the revenues of the United States. So long as these men remain in the Treasury Department, retaining the confidence of the ecretary, it need not be expected that any decided measures of reform in the New York Custom-House will be directed from Washington. How is it with the new Collector, Gen. MERRITY? An interview with him, which appeared in these columns a few days ago, shows that he s making reforms in the personal-baggage department. We judge from the showing makes that he will probably save \$200,000

or \$300,000 per annum to the Government

in that branch of the service. But we beg

to suggest to him that he is saving at the

the Collector of the port is securing some bundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue

on a few travelers' wardrobes, laces, lace curtains, etc., Mr. Assistant-Appraiser Kent

dreds of cases of piece silks, silk ribbons

etc. This is not reform, it is driveling

idiocy! It is vain to hope that Mr. James or his Man Friday, France, will suspend Mr.

spigot and losing at the bung-bole.

after referring to his testimony contempt

uously: "The want of discretion on the

part of an officer charged with such respon-

sible duties would seem to be sufficient to

unfit him for a position in which, as he has

stated, he has to pass upon the value of 95

oliars' worth of silks slip into the hands of ropean manufacturers' agents at threenue. If the New York Custom-House is to reformed, it must be done by the Collector and Appraiser of that port; and it partment. Gen. MERRITT, you may let slip our opportunity.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS. We present elsewhere the complete Con-gressional tackets which will be voted toerrow in the States of Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and West Virginia, the same States electing also their Legislatures and minor State officers. So far as Congressmen are con-cerned, it would be hazardous to make any lictions as to the result, since the dark orse (Greenback) has entered upon the course in every district of the four States. In whatever districts the Democrats have a majority they have entered into no alliance with the Greenbackers, but where they are in a minority the Fiat Greenbackers have swallowed them. In not one of the fou States, except West Virginia, where the present Democratic delegation has been re-nominated, will the Democrats appear as a straight-out party. The fusion is based upon dishonesty, to carry out the purposes of political tricksters and crazy Fiatists eager to destroy the national credit. Whatever the result may be, it is the glory of the Republican party that it will oppose this mongrel alliance with an unbroken front,

and unimpeded by any dishonest compacts. It is probable that the Fiatists will poll between 50,000 and 60,000 votes in Indiana, where two years ago they had but about 14,000; between 75,000 and 100,000 in Ohio, where last fall they had only 30,000; between 30,000 and 40,000 in Towa: and probably a light vote in Democratic West Virginia. It is not unlikely that the Republicans will suffer the most heavily, and may lose some Congressional Districts. In Ohio and Indiana the race between Democrats and Greenbe ers has been to see which could go the deepest in the wild delusions of the fiat lunacy. The leaders of each side have agreed to the craziest and most visionary follies. Instead of running the new issues of fiat up into the hundreds of millions, they are willing and eager to run them up into hundreds of billions. Instead of \$50 for each man, woman, and child, they now want the Government to hand out a thousand. Instead of watering the currency down to eighty or seventyfive cents on the dollar, they now are ready to reduce it to ten or five cents on the dol lar. It is simply a wild, headlong race between demagogues, lunatics, and secundrels to see which will promise the most inflation, reduce the currency of the country the nearest to nothing, and bring about the most complete repudiation. Wherever the Democrats and Fiatists have not united and pooled their issues" in one common pot of nesty, the former, afraid of votes, have out-Heroded Herod, and out under the latter down into still deeper depths of dishonest promises. It is a carnival of political prostitution and dishonor. as well as of morals especially in Ohio and Indiana. How far such a craze will go it is impossible to say. It upsets all former bases calculation. To state the results of an election with such elements entering into it would be as difficult as to say how far a fire will extend in a city after it has gained headway and the water-supply is cut off, or how wide a sweep the yellow fever will take inthe South. It is a craze which, like all other crazes, will have its run and speedily die out. Like the yellow fever, it will keep on its course until there comes a killing frost, and that will end it. It will hardly

Meanwhile, it is encouraging that the Reublicans will go into this fight for honest ney more unitedly than for years past They are stripped down to their work They have thrown off the burdens that have ham pered them so long. They have lopped off the excrescences, cut out the weak spots, healed up differences, and will present a solid front to the crazy mob, and will stand b their colors and guns to the last. If they are compelled to retreat, they will retreat in good order, and two years from now will fight the national battle without a division in their ranks, and reinforced by many of the deluded victims of the present craze, who by that time will come to their sober senses, and will appear clothed in their right minds. Whatever temporary successes the mob of Fiat lunatics and demagogues may achieve, the Republican party may congratulate itself that it has put itself squarely on the record in defense of honest money, the country's credit, and the national honor.

put faith in TILDEN as a Reformer, in spite of

he grave and startling revelations that were

made as to his personal affairs during the

campaign. For a long time after his defeat

he continued to enjoy a considerable confi-

dence among the people, which was based

largely upon a sympathy created for him un-der the pretense that he had been cheated.

But since the excitement over the count o

the Electoral votes has died out, Mr. Tilden,

either through his own fault or by reason of

having disreputable and unscrupulous re-

tainers, has so much fallen in the estimation

of the country that his name will probably

not even be mentioned in the next Demo-

cratic Convention, which, it was almost cer-

tain at one time, would tender him the nom-ination for President in recognition of his

to the Democrats.

wrongs," which seemed to make him sacred

Mr. Thorn's latest "misfortune" was the ment as counsel to defend him in his

MR. TILDEN'S MISFORTUNES. is certainly one of the most unfortunate men lows: of his time and country. Never was a man of good intentions beset by associates and haunted by circumstances so much calculated to bring him into disrepute. Some years ago he started on his race for the House as a Reformer. It was a character

likely to take with the people if honestly sustained. Mr. TILDEN's career had not been of a nature to warrant the utmost confidence in his new pretensions. He had been known Iowa elects a Secretary of State, Auditor. as a shrewd and scheming politician; he had State Treasurer, Register of the State Land Of been associated with Boss Tween and identifice, Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney fied with Tammany; Horace Greeley had General, other mipor State members of Congress. The Congressional nomcharged him with personal responsibility for nees are as follows: the frauds committed in New York in the M. A. McCold, R. M. A. McCold, R. M. A. McCold, R. Wesley C. Hobbs, D. A. H. French, R. F. Thomas Updegraf, R. F. Tod o'Donnell, D. S. T. Spannier, Gr. V. V. Allen, D. L. H. Weller, Gr. Limothy Brown, D. Corge Carter, Gr. L. Limothy Brown, D. Corge Carter, Gr. C. Decryexstonal, vol. 1. election of 1868; he had the reputation of a railroad-wrecker, and he had been generally regarded as a cold-blooded, selfish, and somewhat unscrupulous intriguer. Nevertheless, he made a good Governor of New York, and fought the Canal Ring, and it was thought that perhaps, his wealth and ambition would henceforth be guarantees for the Reform policy, on the promise of which he sought election as President. A large part of the people of this country, including a great many Republicans who resented certain abases in their own party, were induced to

nces are as follows:

the theft and suppression of certain account-books which were of importance in the suit. The case was an attempt to recover income-tax alleged to be due the Government from Mr. Tilden on account of fraudulent con-cealment. Mr. Tilden had a targe interest in a Michigan mine, and evidence was being taken before a Commissioner with the pur-pose of showing that his income from this usiness alone was more than the income actually returned during certain years. The books of the Company were on hand, and Mr. Harland, Mr. Tilden's lawyer, referred to them one after another, and then placed them at the side of his chair. During the progress of the examination, a man came nto the room, picked up these books, rushed out and down stairs, and threw them into a carriage, in which they were hurriedly driven off. Afterwards there was some pretense of a replevin, but the books were forcibly carried off before anything was said about it. HARLAND was arrested in Detroit, and the evidence at his examination on Saturday would indicate that he was aware of the conspiracy for seizing the books, and that he had placed them where they could be conveniently grabbed. Now, isn't it unfortuate that Mr. TILDEN, still in the attitude of Reformer, should have selected an attorney who would get into such a scrape as this and so seriously reflect upon his employer? The Congressional vote in 1876 was as follows Isn't it unfortunate that the books seized ar those which are expected to reveal the faci that Mr. TILDEN falsified his income-retu with the purpose of defranding the Govern-ment? Isn't it unfortunate that there should be cipher dispatches in this case that tend t east suspicion upon Mr Trange himself as party to the transaction? Isn't it unfor unate that all this should come out just upon the threatened exposure and verific tion of the "Gobble" dispatches? Isn't Mr

men of the day, -especially for a Reformer We print this morning the sworn state-ments of Mr. William T. Booth, of the firm of Booth & EDGAR, sugar refiners, of New York concerning the frauds committed in the sugar trade, and especially the whole sale and almost universal frauds committed by the refiners in the adulterations of the sugar they sell to the public. Not conten with the control of the tariff on sugar which has been framed in their interest for sixteen years, and under which they have enjoyed general and special bounties at the public cost; not content with the gains made by the fraudulent invoices and false weights in the Custom-House, we now have the bold declaration by one of the mos eminent sugar refiners of the country that the refiners all, without exception, are guilty of the dishonesty of robbing and poisoning the public by the adulteration of the snor they furnish for domestic use. It will be noticed that a Mr. HAVENEYER, of the great sugar firm of that name, challenged this statement, when Mr. Boorn repeated the statement. HAVEMEYER then imited his denial to the use of adulterant sugar intended for export. He did not deny the adulteration of sugar sold for use in the United States. Mr. Boots produced specimens of the agents used in the adulterations -clucose and tin .-- and declared that he could go blindfolded into any of the sugar refineries and place his hand on the cocks through which these ingredients were

TILDEN, in fact, one of the most unfortunat

un into the sugar.

We invite attention to these statements They are made by a responsible and respect able refiner, who is unmeasured in his alle gations that all the great sugar refiners who furnish the people of the United States with sugar are guilty of this great crime,—the

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The State, Legislative, and Congress lections will occur to-morrow in Indiana owa, Ohio, and West Virginia. Indiana wil elect a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, thirteen Congressmen, and a Legslature which will elect a United States Ser for the full term, and one for the short term to fill the vacancy caused by the dea OLIVER P. MORTON, now filled by D. W. VOOR HEES. The Congressional nominations are as follows, R. standing for Republican, D. for Democrat, Gr. for Greenback, Pro. for Prohibi

ominations:

Wm. Heilman, R.
T. E. Garvin, D.
T. F. De Bruler, Gr.
R. M. Weilman, R.
P. R. Cobe, *D.
G. A. Bickach, *D.
Leonidas Sexton, *R.
Jepha D. New, D.
Gro. W. Gresz, Gr.
W. S. Heilman, D.
W. C. Jeffries, Gr.
W. S. Heilman, B.
W. C. Hunter, *R.
Leroy J. Templeton, erroy J. Temple Den. 14, 727 18, 888 17, 225 14, 570 14, 069 17, 127 18, 246 13, 165 15, 580 16, 804 16, 482 19, 142 16, 273 .13, 735 .11, 576 .14, 920 .15, 598 .17, 403 .19, 634 .14, 265 .16, 990

The Congressional vote in 1876 was as fol

twenty Congressmen. The Congressional nom-

H. L. Dickey, D.
John Printy, Gr.
John Printy, Gr.
Jak. K. Smal, Vic.
Jas. K. Emmert, T.
W. A. Surer, Gr.
Gr. Gr.
Gr. Gr. Gr.
Gr. Gr. Gr.
W. Pepper, Gr.
W. Pepper, Gr.

The Con

tricts have been subjected to an Democratic gerrymandering.

old districts, as follows: Total vote ... West Virginia elects a Legislature and three Congressmen. The nominations are as for

In all, forty-five Congressmen will be elected on Tuesday, which, added to the nine already elected, will make fifty-four, or almost ope-fifth of the entire House. There have been chosen to date six Republicans, one Democrat, and two Greenbackers. Oregon elected JOHN WHIT-AKER, Democrat, in June last. Colorado has elected Judge BELFORD, Republican. Maine has elected THOMAS B. REED, WILLIAM F FRYE, and STEPHEN V. LINDSAY, Republican and GEORGE W. LADD and THOMPSON H. MURCH, Greenbackers. Vermont has elected CHARLES H. JOYCE and JAMES M. TYLER, Re

On the 5th of November Congressional elec tions will be held in the following States Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebrasle. Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jer sey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermout (Third District), Virginia, Wis-

publicans, there being no choice in the Third

Nearly all the political orators now on the themselves almost exclusively to a discussion of the currency question, regarding that as para mount to all others, but down in Dixie ther have another issue quite superior to any finan-cial scheme that involves hard or soft money Gen. Toomss, of Georgia, has published a letter in which be says that the "first and greatest work to be done by the Democracy is the de-struction of the Republican party," and the Atlanta Constitution indorses the declaration of Toomes, and adds that "It is the only issue soon as these gentlemen get through with this little job, they will turn their attention next to a discussion of finance, the tariff laws, Civil-Service reform. the labor-capital controversy, and other questions that seriously concern our material pros n the South has been already pretty well start ed, it must be admitted, owing to buildezing rifle-clubs, Ku-Klux, and other similar instru nentalities, but its ghost, in the shape of an Independent movement, already stalks abroad in every Southern State to frighten and worry he inhabitants. Mr. Toombs and his South lican party in the North a very lively corpse for

As Mr. Edison proposes to utilize the electric that artificial illumination for all purposes will only cost one-tenth of the sum that it does now, it is interesting to get at some statistics timt will give us an idea of the value of such a magificent discovery. A London economist has been flouring up the cost to the people of the city of useless artificial light, and the figures he presents are certainly rather formidable. Dur-ing at least six months in the year the residents towns and cities arise one, two, or three tours after the sun does, and retire an equal ength of time after the sun sets. In London are 450,000 houses, in which the economist esti-mates there are used an average of five gasurners each, or their equivalent in lamps of andles. Assuming that the average Londone oses two hours of sunlight in the morning and makes it up by taking up the same length of time after dark in the evening, it is shown that these five gas-burners in each of the 450 000 ouses are lighted 730 hours each year, thus wasting needlessly 5,000,000,000 cubi gas each year in Loudon alone. If this English investigator had included the amount of gas that is needlessly burned in cities by lighting it before dark and allowing it to burn for hour after daylight, he might have added a prodiglous amount to the large sum of needless ex-

penditure aiready obtained. Some of the newspapers are inquiring what has become of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, seco son of the Czar ALEXANDER, who cut a figure in New York fashionable society five or six years ago. About the time the Turco Russian war began he came over here with several vessels, and at last accounts had sailed from the waters of San Francisco to the Red Sea, to observe naval movements in the neighborhood. The New York Times, trying to trace his subse quent career, says:

That is more than twelve months ago, and nothing has sloce been heard, directly or indirectly, of Alexis, to whom a certain sentimental interest attaches on the part of a number of young women who danced and firred with him middly while he sojourned in this city. There used to be sindry stories of his romanist passion for a pretty Russian girl in humole station, whom he wanted to marry,—he did marry her according to some accounts, and of his Imperial papa sending him on distant service for his emotional indiscretion. Is it possible that he has cloped with his lummorata, or finat the Czar has thrown him into a mysterious dungeon, or banished him secretly to Stieria, after the hidden and enigmatical manner peculiar to Moscovy. Whatever the cance, Alexis has pussed into so deep and impenetrable shadow that the scores of European correspondents, on the alert for every oft of news and gossip, have not been able to bring him back to the light.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal propounce a forgery the circular published in the De cratic papers demanding money from the National Banks to carry on the political campaign.

tional Banks to carry on the political campaign. It says:

The Republican State Committee has not received one cent from any National Bank. The circular addressed to National Bank, requesting contributions, and purporting to come from the Republican Committee, -which was recently published in the Cincinnati Enquirer and other Democratic papers, -was a deliberate, cownrily forgery. It was purely a fabrication, nothing even remotely suggesting such a circular having been issued from Republican headquarters. Joins G. Thourson map which in his heart he does not question, and which in his heart he does not question, and which in his heart he does not question, that the circular was a forgery. Still, after that Thourson Issued the forzery as a campaign document, and has distributed it broadcast over the State. Mr. Thomrson is the man who is quick to accuse his opponents of bearing false witness.

The two released Fenian prisoners, Conpor and MELODY, arrived in New York the other and MELODY, arrived in New York the other day, and were made the recipients of much attention by their Irish-American fellow-citi-zens. They had been in prison twelve years, and had suffered so much that MELODY's hatr age. The two men were released through the exertions of Minister WELSH, who took great interest in their case and brought it to successful termination. MELODY said:

of the Prison was more gracious, and sent them off to Southampton in good style. Ac-cording to the arrangement made by Minister Welsh, they were to leave the country quietly, without going to Liverpool or London, and without passing through Ireland. They were fitted out, and spending money was given them. Cox-DON has a mother, wife, and sister living in Cincinnati, where, for many years, he was a builder.
MELODY has never been in America before, and he is virtually expatriated, unless it be the pleasure of the Queen to allow him to return to Ireland.

from Massachusetts, to taking BEN BUTLER into full communion and fellowship in the Demo-cratic Church. The Atlanta Constitution enters a very emphatic protest against the proposition, and the "Beast" is notified that its objections are "various and vital," and that "they protrude with a persistence that is not only panful, but almost agonizing." As an idle speciator, the Constitution is perfectly willing "to applaud the possibility that may make BUTLER Governor of the entire State of Massachusetts, but as to taking him into the Democratic party—that is quite another thing." But suppose Bunjamin should gobble the next Democratic National Convention, and become its candidate

grossed just now with the "Independent" movement than they are with the "Man on Horseback." A Georgia Bourbon sheet be us says that it has "endeavored to impress upon the minds of the honest voters of Georgis the fact that the success of Independentism mean Solid South in 1880 for a Democratic candidate is already vanishing like the baseless fabric of a

It is an old trick of DOOLITTLE to write the answer to his own letter, so as to prevent me takes. He did this in the celebrated CONNATI wrote the answer also for the would be Finti Congressman, PARKER, of the First Wisco District. PARKER "excepted" DooLittle's work as his own, and signed his name, or made his mark, which is just as good.

Confederate scrip was a good specimen of in redeemable flat money during the Rebellio It was issued on the faith of the people, and be redeemed after the independence of the Confidence Government had been acknowledged. Its only basis was a supposed contingency never likely to arise. It had many of the characteristics of "absolute" money, including that of

"The Downfall of the Democracy," is the title of an Indiana editor's leading editorial, and " To Destruction of the Republican Party." is the down in Georgia. The story of the man who saw only one skie of the shield, and knew noth ing of the inscription on the other side of it, might be told to both of these gentlemen with obvious propriety.

ny more clearly than the rapid increase in the usiness of her railroads, and the appreciation of railway stocks. Thus the shar of the Central Road in Georgia have increase twenty cents on the dollar in two weeks largely in excess over the correspo

Says Gov. PALMER In his State Register Our friend Col. Downall, of the Peeria Democrat, has joined Mr. Gount and the Chicago Tests in their work of expounding the Constitution.

"These powers, inhibited to the States, aslong, to the Congress."

The Colonel is a traly desirable recently. Ponderous sentences like this are beyond the

omprehension of the ex-Govern

of THE TRIBUNE that Judge DooLittle did not man WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. The Judge will was the letter he got in reply from Con be onite willing to admit that it was WILLIAMS who wrote that crusher.

ing work. BUTLER made some speeches in I ana for Voornees, and in return Sycamore of the Wabash is to give Old Cockeye a lift in Massachusetts. It would be rich to near the culogies they will pronounce upon each other. Unless the New York Troung lets up on

BEN BUTLER and DAN VOORBERS are excha

MANTON MARBLE a little, that gentleman have to get back into the World. Those cinher dispatches that were sent back and forth in the nterest of TILDEN by MARBLE and his fri are as derogatory to the credit of MARBLE as to his chief. The Massachusetts-South Carolina imbro Pistols and coffee for two: ten paces; che

weapons belongs to the party who had the dignant scorn" scattered all over his clear clothes; place of meeting, a kick awamp. WADE in, gentlemen. Chicago is playing some big cards this week Rarus, BARRETT, and BLAINE. We

name the little joker, but we won't. It in's "little" Jim Doolirring, though. The Republicans of New York are circulating Senator Conkling's speech as a can

document. And, in the main, a very good one If the boys vote as they shot to-morrow, the Democrats in Onio, Indiana, and Iow a will

to feel as if they were living in a section of the day of judgment. KEARNEY has got to be so unpopular East that he has quit passing around his hat for a collection. He is afraid the hat will not come

To-morrow will be a lively day in Indiana, and Iowa, -the elections taking plas t that time.

Is it KERN, Kernal, or KEARNEY? KERN offsets KEUOE.

PERSONALS. Don't forget that Senator Blaine spea

Secretary Thompson will only make on more speech in Indiana Miss Kate Field is in Germany having portrait painted in Greek costume.

Mme. Anna Bishop has decided to settle

The Texas Republicans adopted money resolves, and reaffirmed the

The students of Cornell University were

President Andrew D. White. The wife of Chief-Justice Waite has seriously ill at Hadlyme, Conn., but has reco Mrs. Jenks is in Washington. So is Mi

Jenks. Mr. Jenks has obtained temporary ployment through the influence of his wife. Young Harrison, the boy revivalist. Washington recently, in one of his religious states, jumped from the pulpit into a pew l.

The picture of Gen. Robert E. Lee, l.

ed by H. W. Randolph, which was at the nial Exposition, has been purchased Florence Franklin, of Greenwich, Engl 82,500.

THE PU

sermon by Prof. Swi

Services by Messra, F.

ball, Hamme

IMITATION O

SERMON BY PRO
Prof. Swing preached y
the Central Church, taking
For I have given you an e
do as I have done to you. — Jo

A reason why romance an ings and biography possess the public may be found in

teach by example. Men Crossus amid his palaces an ply to read of great wealt

ther to see a Solomon thideal power and splendor

crowd will press each other thropist than it will to her

suffers appeals powerfull for the time one with the

were fact, while the pulpit

it were fiction, contains but great difference between the the fact that the pulpit show

stage shows us persons. hear of the poor man, before

him; from the desk we hear the stare we see it in its fea

in the church none weep notion is there, the person

a Beecher or a Parker brough the desk, then came the Chr

tian teaching would start m fell in the drama were its th could be set forth in actual

assertion when we recall the powerful piece of religious book, the "Pilgrim's Progre trines of salvation move alo

plated creed, but as a grow

man with a heavy bundle on sinking in the mire, the m wife, the man met by the Ev

"Doubting Castle," the mar City, are only the common living soul. Over Bunyan's dra have fallen than over any one Christianty, however eloque That quality in human nat

Christianity, however eloque. That quality in human nat hang over persons with such self over the New Testamen person of Christ, in his care to the resurrection, the most of religion. Had insulration that some sufficient Savior in but unseen on some other plows a record of the death life, it is not probable such as have made progress in a word to the concrete and so cold a Men would have preferred a or a visible Swedenborg, to a able Redeemer. It is a gr Christianity that to its lofty an actual soul, that in Chasked man to be, and did with do. As the Pilgrim of Brup permeates that volume, as he glow and burn with his prese book of a plain thinker will lives the works of deep histiphers, so Christ has taken New Testament and fills u with the rich wine of His lift. It follows that the initationer source of power in Cremain such, come and go terms may in passing years. Christ is wortny of our stud. A direct remark may well b age can find no higher degs. Tharris expressed in the word like." It a great judge, or

thatria expressed in the vike." It a great judge, or a great ruler passes in apply enough if over the say that the actions of the The worth of learning, fades before that begonduct. Even Mr.

casm that the stage surr

conduct. Even Mr. Mr. earth that no higher examp great destiny should be aw lowing of Christ would lead at least, is the substance While the foot of man is pade either in the pursuit of go fanne, or pleasure, he measur of those standards; but we come to the boundary, or what he last moments, he flings a urements and looks for the heart that is saying farewed be held in long remembrance held in long remembrance faithful Howards in the South a service that was so perfectly tombstones will need but a service that was so perfectly tombstones will need but a Here lies one who followed Master. These words, come 1878, will contain all the eld human language can find expean say that it may not be one of this August and September by their grief they shall point highest form and object of libe an imitation of Jesus.

One of the most famous and composed would seem to make my light of the part and september of the part and sep The ascetic of Kempen, Genhis times to see only in part a Jesus. Living when the glood ging heavily by, and when the themselves to cells and feit tow and poverty, the author saw only one quality of Chand loneliness, and saw tharger than the life. A narro only limited objects, while our survey any object upon all see what they most wish to the Church governed nations King; when the age of asceparity from Greek and Romarom India, partly from the Church saw in Christ the pribegan to imitate not Histia solation, and poverty, athe height of this monastic written, and it has passed tions, carrying along only of the height of this monastic written, and it has passed those, carrying along only bow, and not the sweetest the generations of the last added to 'that "example' erful when only imperfectly of the 'Imitation' withda and exhausted life in prayitude mourned over the othestreet and all numan a real Carrist passed only a few in lam most of his life he passed among all conditions of me hours werefull of a sunshine only all the days of eart graves. The "Imitation" therefore, not the picture of only of one single moment coul. The book is valuably from a rainbow is beautif key of an organ sends for Following a host of these I Roman Church has steadi whole likeness of its Manda too much of example of temporal and et being where were strangely qualities of God and the iman—the Deity assuming the human the form of a land disappearance of the asce gradual advance of Roman door virtue and wider kind example of Christ is upon a new significance and new po Let us mark now some of

tample of Christ is upon a sew significance and new por Let us mark now some of

Let us mark now some of rainbow thrown across our extino of Christ involves "right can be no valuable Christian ble differs from his master." Righteousness is that relatio upon which society is for righteousness, and each marthetensness, and the peoplike a herd of sheep in a land When one of our religious; by the position that no Christian and any part of a money obligate.

uge in a bankrupt law no part of a money of fearful closeness to w world of morals. I selved of that a C

spatriated, unless it be the seen to allow him to return

s from the South, as well as ts, to taking BEN BUTLER into and fellowship in the Demo-he Atlanta Constitution enters istence that is not only pan-onizing." As an idle specta-on is perfectly willing " to aptility that may make BUTLER entire State of Massachusetts, im into the Democratic party gobble the next Demo

ewanapers are much more en honest voters of Georgia th cess of Independentism means cess of Republicanism." The so for a Democratic candidate

k of DOOLITTLE to write the letter, so as to prevent mishis in the celebrated CONNATY and it now turns out that he REER, of the First Wisconsis ER "excepted" DooLittle's and signed his name, or made is just as good.

money, including that o

or's leading editorial, and " The he Republican Party." is the of the shield, and knew noth ription on the other side of it, both of these gentlemen with

the recuperation of the Sout than the rapid increase in the railroads, and the consequent railway stocks. Thus the shares load in Georgia have increased the dollar in two weeks, and the Company for September is over the corresponding month

WER in his State Register:

of the ex-Governor.

ear to the minds of the renders is that Judge Doollittle did not he got in reply from Congress-of Wisconsin. 'The Judge will to admit that it was Williams and DAN VOORHEES are exchang-

ER made some speeches in Indi-MEES, and in feture the Tall

tew York Tribune lets up on u.E a little, that gentleman will k into the World. Those cipher were sent back and forth in the DEN by MARBLE and his friends by to the credit of MARBLE as to

usetts South Carolina imbroglio: s to the party who had the "in-scattered all over his clean of meeting, a Kick swamp.

aving some big cards this week.
RETT, and BLAINE. We could
be joker, but we won't. It isn't LITTLE, though.

cans of New York are circulating nd, in the main, a very good one

ote as they shot to-morrow, the Onio, Indiana, and Iow a will begin ey were living in a section of the

s got to be so unpopular in the squit passing around his bat for

will be a lively day in Ohio, owa,—the elections taking place

Kernal, or KEARNEY?

PERSONALS.

Thompson will only make one

Field is in Germany having her d in Greek costume. a Bishop has decided to settle

Republicans adopted sound-

on, the boy revivalist, at

THE PULPIT.

Sermon by Prof. Swing on the Imitation of Christ.

Dedication of Methodist and Catholic Services by Messrs. Fowler, Peddie, Kim-

ball, Hammond, and Others.

"Donbting Castle," the man before the Celestial

"Dorbting Castie," the man before the Celestial City, are only the common creed turned into a living soul. Over Bunyan's drama more tears of joy have failen than over any one volume of abstract Christianity, however eloquently written.

That quality in human nature which makes it hang over persons with such interest asserts itself over the New Testament, and finds in the person of Christ, in his career from the advent to the resurrection, the most powerful element of religion. Had inspiration only informed man that some sufficient Savior had died for the race, but unseen on some other planet, and had sent down a record of the death and of his rules of life, it is not probable such a revealed faith could have made progress in a world so much attached asked man to be, and did what it asked man to do. As the Pilgrim of Bunyan penetrates and permeates that volume, as he makes every page glow and burn with his presence, and so tills the book of a plain thinker with power that it outlives the works of deep historians and philosophers, so Christ has taken possession of the New Testament and fills up its enchased cup with the rich wine of His life.

It follows that the initiation of Christ is the chief source of power in Christianity, and will remain such, come and go as dogmas and systems may in passing years. This imitation of Christ is worthy of our study here to-day.

A first remark may well be that the present age can find no higher degree of moral worth thairis expressed in the words, "He was Christike." It a great judge, or a creat statesman,

Nith the rich wine of His life.

It follows that the imitation of Christ is the chef source of power in Christianity, and will remain such come and go as dogmas and systems may in passing years. This imitation of Christ is worthy of our study here to-day.

Affast remark may well be that the present are can find no higher degree of moral worth tharite structs and the structure passes away, the eulogists are happy enough if over the new grave they can sky that the actions of the man were Christlike. The worth of learning, and talent, and office fades before that beauty of morals and conduct. Even Mr. Mill confessed that earth that no higher example, and that if any great destiny should be awaiting man, the following of Christ would lead thitherward. Such, at least, is the substance of his testimony. While the foot of man is pacing the busy streets, either in the pursuit of gold, or learning, or fame, or pleasure, he measures life by some one of those standards; but when his friend has some to the boundary, or when he is himself in the last moments, he flings away all these measurements and looks for the Christlike in the heat that is saying farewell to earth. It will be held in long remembrance of some of those standards; but when his friend has some to the boundary, or when he is himself in the least moments, he flings away all these measurements and looks for the Christlike in the heat moments, he flings away all these measurements and looks for the Christlike. Their tombstones will need but one short epitaph:

Hart that is saying farewell to earth. It will be held in long remembrance of some of those standards; but when his friend has some to the boundary, or when he is himself in the least moments, he flings away all these measurements and looks for the Christlike. Their tombstones will need but one short epitaph:

Hart that is saying farewell to earth. It will be held in long re

of the content and talent, and delect finder perior that Dentity of morals and careful the little, and the content and careful that no higher example, and that if any creat design should be available man, it follows that the content of the conten

10 cents into a dollar or reveals a moral that cau take from a neighbor and never pay back. The Christlike life, having incurred a debt, will go forward renaying it regardless of any temptation offered by an earthly and defective legislature, and will help build up the only opinion in harmony with the Master,—namely: that not a brankrupt law, but death only, may give a Christian release from his promises. I do not mean to imply that all persons who have taken what they call this legal refuge are hypocrites, and are unworthy of the esteem of good men. I mean only this: that they are erring Christians,—Christians under a cloud,—and that as poor a Keappis saw only a part of his Lord's character in the fifteenth century, so these other souls, living in the nineteenth, have failed to mark and measure the lofty morals of Jesus Christ.

Next to the righteousness seen in this gen

ball, Hammond, and Others.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Caurch, taking as his text:

For I have given you an example that ye should do at I have done to you.—John, mi., 15.

A reason why romance and the dramatic writings and biography possess a peculiar charm for the public may be found in the fact that they yes they be example. Men would rather see a Cressus smid his palaces and servants than simply to read of great wealth, and would go further to see a Solomon than to read about the ideal power and splendor of a King; and the crowd will press each other more to see a philanthropis than it will to hear about philanthropy. Treat, therefore, is that part of literature which is filled up with human life. It is read and reread, while the abstract thought of philosophers lies in neglect. What some does, or what one enjoys, or what one suffers appeals powerfully to us, for we seem for the time one with the person. The old arready is the stare surposes the pulpit in power because it has the will be the solid and drink and the dress were funded that the stare surposes the pulpit in power because the example shows us persons. From the pulpit we hear of the poor man, before the stage we see him; from the desk we hear of remoses, before the stage we see him; from the desk we hear of remoses, before the stage we see him is fearful acony. In the theather had not the proper stream of the proper stream the powerful piece of religious Biterature is that book, the "Pilgrim's Frogress," where the doctrines of salvation move along, not as an articus the case of religious Biterature is that book, the "Pilgrim's Frogress," where the doctrines of salvation move along, not as an articusted creed, but as a group of persons. The man with a beavy bundle on his back, the man sinking in the mire, the man ridiculed by his wife, the man melt by the Evangelist, the man sinking in the mire the man ridiculed by his wife, the man melt by the Evangelist, the man sinking in

single train was delayed by his death, not a flying engine uttered one scream more or less when the railroad prince died. Thus civilization is an idea, or a group of them, breaking away from one mind, and becoming the irrevocable words of humanity. These ideas are a network around and over the nation. Their wheels roll over all hearts by day and by night, and not the death of one man or of millions of men can remand back from being these interwoven forms of thought. Christ, in establishing a religion, passed beyond a single house or home, and through the long and prosperous career of that religion has entered into a civilization, and thus his spirituality lies upon the world to-day,—lies as sweet as Shakspeare's moonlight, which slept upon the bank.

To illustrate the relations between such a philosophy as that of Jesus and the decline of physical or material aims and ends, note the changes in the costumes of men which have taken place since Christianity began to enlarge the estimate of mind. Not all of such reform must be placed to the credit of religion, for common sense would perhaps have grown, even had Christianity never appeared: but this I

must be placed to the credit of religion, for common sense would perhaps have grown, even had Christianity never appeared; but this I claim, that, such a being as Jesus Carist pervading the nations, "common sense" found in him a powerful leader and companion, who helped win a quicker and broader victory. The purple and fine linen have disappeared from the dress even of Kings, and gradually all men have put aside rings and jewels and personal decorations. The men of the nineteenth century attire themselves with perfect plainness, compared with all the civilized past, because gradually has escaped the long hidden fact that a man is great only in mind and soul.

Some historian, I know not at this moment which one, was recently quoted by a Quaker

Greenland and in Africa, amid the percetual ice-chill and the percetual sun-flame, have had all their hours sweetened by this example of duty, a sunshine in the Arctic zone, and a bower of shade in the tropics.

What the world most needs now is a form of religion which shall melt all its articles into one,—"the imitation of Christ,"—not that portraved by a 'Kempis, which imprisoned the divine one in a gloomy cavern, but that broader imitation which shall not silence a single impulse of the heart or mind, but which shall build the many stones of the soul's temple up in one symmetry. It is to be hoped that our world is approaching a Christianity which will furnish the marts of business, and the halls of legislation, and the chairs of Presidents, and the thrones of Kines with Christilke men. It is to be hoped the time is coming when a man will be estimated not by his riches or station, but by his absolute moral worth, and that no epitaph for the dead will read more elequatly than the simple words, "His life was Christlike."

CHURCH SERVICES.

MARVEST HOME.
Yesterday morning occurred the second Harvest Home festival of St. Paul's Church. Hyde tions were choice, and the substantials gratify-ing to the eye and taste. The latter are to be distributed this morning, some going to the sick of the parish, and others to St. Luke's Hospital. Sheaves of corn ornamented each corner in the church, the effect being beautiful. The chancel rail was covered with a wide wreath of wild daisles, and for a base the rail and bouquets of choice flowers. church were fine ferns and palms in each corner. The altar was surmounted by a large cross of white, draped and hung with wreaths of grasses and flowers, and Tokay grapes, which covered the draped and nung with wreaths of grasses and flowers, and Toksy grapes, which covered the centre top of the back of the altar. The chancel windows were hung with vines and flowers. The most notable design within the rail, however, was a large cross of ivy, on which hung a banner of white flowers containing a cross of red caroations. An the entrance of the chancel were large bouquets and vines. The tablets on either side of the organ were wreathed with grasses and bunches of grapes, while in the centre were bouquets of dried fruits. On the organ screen was a large mass of dried wheat and flowers. The lectern was twined around with wheat and natural flowers from base to desk. The baptismal font was covered with ivy and smilax, and surmounted by a column of white, red, and blue grapes which would weigh thirty-flive bounds, and on the column was a huge coronacopia, or born of plenty, of verbenas and geraniums, from the mouth of which fell rose-buds, camellias, salvia, and other choice flowers. The reading-desk was decorated with vines and dried grasses, intertwined with scarlet flowers.

The pulpit was trimmed with grasses, and had for a base a number of flowering plants,—begonias, dahlias, mignonette, pine-applies, feros, and greaniums. A large stand between the pulpit and baptismal font was filled with choice flowers. From the gas-fixtures hung large coronicopias of blue and gold filled with flowers and vines, matching beautifully with the dark-red base formed by the wall.

The tables which contained the eatables, and which are to gladden the hearts of the poor, were very attractive, covered as they were with vast pyramids of vegetables. Beside these there were canned goods, oysters, beef, string beans, chickens, etc. One table was used entirely for jellies and canned goods.

The first servees of the consolidated organization composed of the Parishes of St. John's and the Church of the Atonement (Eniscopal), and hereafter to be known as St. Thomas', were held in the Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washingt

Dr. Coleman, formerly temporary
John's.

At the close of the morning service Bishop
McLaren announced that the Rev. Dr. Coleman
would read a paper, which the latter did, stating that the Wardensand Vestrymen had rented
the Church of the Atonement, to continue from
month to month; requesting those who had
rented pews there to continue to do so, and
those who made contributions from week to
week instead of renting pews to continue to do
that.

the Atonement, were passed.

THE JACKSON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formally organized yesterday afternoon. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Willing, the Presiding Elder, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Adams, Shepard, McCool, and Youker.

The meeting was opened by singing the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee." in which the entire congregation joined. After prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, a number of former members of the Western Avenue Church were received by letter to form the nucleus of the new organization. The right of baptism was then administered to four children and three adults. Three probationers from other churches were received into full membership. The several pastors present spoke briefly, after which the exercises were closed with singing and prayer. The church is situated on the corner of West Jackson and Oglesby streets. It is small and unpretentious, but solidly built, and admirably suited to the uses to which it is to be put. The work on the church was first begun in April of this year, and the Building Committee have pushed it through in the face of many and great discouragements. The society has been holding its meetings at various places, and is at present overloyed to have a place of its own.

The Rev. Mr. McCool preached the inaugural sermon last evening in the new building.

ANOTHER CHURCH.

The Rev. James Kay Applebee, of Wisconsin, held divine service at Hooley's Theatre yester-day forenoon. At the conclusion of the sermon the following announcement was made by the reverend speaker:

It is proposed to establish a permanent church in

the following announcement was made by the reverend speaker:

It is proposed to establish a permanent church in Chicago to meet Sabbath by Sabbath in Hooley's Thoatre. Of course a good deal will depend on the measure of support the enterprise is destined to meet with. It is intended that the proposed churen shall be absolutely non-sectarian in character, that the members of it shall be united together, not in the proud conviction that they possess the absolute religious truth, but simply in the desire to upreach themselves towards that truth. They will seek to base their religious unity not on uniformity of thought amongst themselves, but rather on multiformity of thought. They accept as the all-sufficient definition of religion, needed fororganizational purposes, the one only definition of it to be found within the lids of the Bible, — 'true religion and undefied, before God and the Father, — which is this, 'to visit the widow and the fatheriess in their affiction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.'" They desire to be but one small branch of the Universal Church of Humanity, of which God Himself is the one Pastor.

Those ladies and gentlemen present who sympathize with this movement, and who desire to aid it by membership or otherwise, are earnestly invited to meet on Tuesday at 4 p. m., in the pariors of the Sherman House, that they may deliberate on their future plans.

Sunday morning next the subject of my sermon will be "The Perfection of Character." The same evening I shall speak on "Othello;" or, "The Wreck of Faith."

I may as well say here that, so far as the Sunday speaking is concerned, it is intended to devote the everend speaker:

Wreck of Faith."

I may as well say here that, so far as the Sunday speaking is concerned, it is intended to devote the mornings to religious exercises, the discourse to be always of a distinctively religious and non-incological character; while the evening lectures, to be given during the six winter months, will be devoted to the discussion of subjects connected with literature, the drama, history, biography, philosophy, science, theology, questions of biblical criticism, and the like.

al criticism, and the like.

THE REV. PRANCIS MANSPIELD.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of the Church of the Atonement in the vestry-room after divine service yesterday, Senior Warden Reuben Taylor presiding, the following was introduced and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Francis Mansfield has accepted the Rectorship of St. John's parish under a call by the wardens and vestrymen of that parish; and

WHEREAS, The acceptance of such a call vacates his Rectorship of the parish of the Atonement, and dissolves his connection with that parish; therefore, be its

Resolved, That the Senior Warden appoint a committee from the parish and congregation of the

Church of the Atonement for the purpose of pre-paring proper resolutions, stating our high spore-ciation of the Christian character and moral worth of our recent Rector, the Rev. Francis Mansfield, of the noble work he has performed during his Rectorship of the Atonement, and to bid him god-speed in the new field of labor he has under-taken.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to carry out the object of the foregoing resolutions: John E. Stridiron, L. W. Perce, E. R. P. Shuriey, and M. Munger.

Just back from Europe, occupied his own pulpit in Unity Church yesterday morning, and gave his hearers a pleasant, thoroughly informal talk concerning his visit to "the old home," and the changes he observed in men and things in the England of to-day. An unusually large assem-blage listened to him. The pulpit, in honor of return, had been beautifully ornamented with flowers, chief among the pieces being a large floral ship placed in front of the reading-desk. The hale and hearty pastor of Unity looked all the better for his vacation, and spok lovingly of the mother country he had just left. as well as of this, the country of his adopas well as of this, the country of his adop-tion, where, after all, he preferred to live and die when his hour should come. Or all his trips to England, the last, he said, had been the most thoroughly enjoyable. The changes that time had brought about were not sudden, but natural and gradual, and, while many of the old companions were gone, the old familiar haunts were still there, and a dear old suppose in the dear old companion the world many of the old companions were gone, the old familiar haunts were still there, and a dear old sameness in the dear old corner of the world. It was a jorful thing, he said, to find how the chances of the workineman were growing better in England, and a pleasure to watch the constantly increasing magnitude of the export trade from the United States to the old Mother Country. He had eaken the exported meats and the English meats, and had come to the conclusion that, if there was any difference, it was in favor of the exported product. So important was the growth of the American export trade to England that one Liverpool gentleman had said to him, laughingly, but with a great deal of truth, "We shall not fall out with you any more, because, if we do, all you have got to do is to stop our supplies and starve us out." He spoke of the encouraging signs of the times in the greater attention paid to and the increaced facilities for acquiring a common-school education, of the establishment of free public libraries and mechanic's institutes, and of the growing spirit of religious toleration everywhere observable. The change for the better in this latter respect was indeed wonderful. The old walls of sectarian bitterness were rapidly falling down, and never was there a brighter prospect of a unity and brotherhood among the various denominations

indeed wonderful. The old walls of sectarian bitterness were rapidly falling down, and never was there a brighter prospect of a unity and brotherhood among the various denominations that named Christ's name than now. Looking back upon his trip with perfect satisfaction, he felt that he could settle down to his work again rested and reinvigorated, and with renewed powers.

THE REV. DR. JOHN PEDDIE, formerly pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, was welcomed to the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church of this city yesterday forenoon by a congregation that filled the spacious edifice to its full capacity. The pulpit was profusely and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the word "Welcome," skillfully wrought in flowers, was stretched acroas the organ immediately above the pulpit. The Communion table stood in front of the platform.

The new minister evidently impressed his hearers very favorably with his earnest, deliberate v.ice and manner, displayed both in the conduct of the services and in the discourse, and his preaching showed him to be a man of excellent abilities, and one who will undonbtedly

conduct of the services and in the discourse, and his preaching showed him to be a man of excellent abilities, and one who will undoubtedly prove popular, as well as acceptable, to the members of the church which has been fortunate in securing him.

After the devotional exercises, Dr. Peddic preached from the text in the second chapter of Galatians, the last portion of the twentieth verse: "Who loved me, and gave Himself for me,"—referring to the Savior. The sermon was illustrative of God's infinite and never-ending love for mankind, and was appropriately con-

cluded by the new pastor with a modest reference to his new charge and his prodecessor.

After the benediction, the members of the church generally remained and partook of the Lord's Supper with the pastor.

The RBV. JAMES KAY APPLEBER.
of Wisconsin, preached vesterday morning at
Hooley's Theatre to a moderately large andience, his subject being: "Rain Where No Man
Is."

The speaker began by silinding to the uni-

The speaker began by slinding to the universal exotism of men, who all imagined that the world and all that it contained was created for their especial benefit. This was in part true, but it should be remembered that these things were intended for all humanity, as well as for the individual members of the race. Rain fell in forests or in deserts, where it was not possible for man to exist for any leugth of time, but this rain, although apparantly of no benefit to anybody, was in reality doing its share for the maintanance of the human family by furnishing pure and wholesome air for the inhabitants of the large cities.

The speaker then diverged to another phase

and wholesome air for the inhabitants of the large cities.

The speaker then diverged to another phase of his subject, stating that there were many thoughtful men who disagreed with the view that Goo watched carefully over the existence of every living creature, and regarded the statement that He noted the fall of a sparrow as bordering somewhat on the marvelous. A mother might be found by the side of a sick child, praying to God perhaps that the suffering which the little one was undergoing might be inflicted on her, and in another part of the same room might be seen a fly struggling in the clutches of a spider which was about to destroy it, but neither the prayer of mother or the equally eloquent, though mute, appeal on [the fly was answered. The truth was that all things were for all things, and this was exemplified by the death of Christ, who suffered crucifixion for the salvation of the good and bad alike.

THE REV. DR. C. H. FOWLER preached a sermon at Centenary Methodist Church last evening to a crowded house. Many came at an early hour, and were even then obliged to go away showing the extreme poun-

Church last evening to a crowded house. Many came at an early hour, and were even then obliged to go away, showing the extreme popularity of the man who had in years gone by held immense audiences spell-bound by his cloquence. Among the throng last evening were noticed representatives from almost every religious denomination in the West Division. Dr. Fowler took for his text the following passage of Scripture:

Gird up thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou Mc.—Job. xzzrii., 3.

The reverend speaker commenced by saving

of thee, and answer thou Me.—Job. xxxviii., 3:

The reverend speaker commenced by saying that the Lord introduced a series of most difficult questions, some of which he proposed to answer that night. One was the supernaturalness of God's nature. The anticipation of something to come in the future was the chief object of the present existence. What were railroads, if not for the purpose of going somewhere! He believed the best way to solve the problem was to refer to the Book itself, and let that answer all difficult questions. We nad two books—Nature and the Bible. Both books were divine, but, the expositors being human. problem was to refer to the Book itself, and let that answer all difficult questions. We nad two books—Nature and the Bible. Both books were divine, but, the expositors being human, the exposition might be wrongly interpreted. The exposition of one book we called "theology," of the other science. The human mind was very apt to be biased,—to push over from one side to the other, from one extreme to another, to suit our own convenience. An eminent churchman once said that no scientist of any standing ever believed in Darwin's theory. Tyndall, as great a scientist as there was, was biased; and, although great as a scientist, he was a fod in philosophy. The speaker protested against this biss, both against the Holy Book and the Book of Nature. He thought this antagonism was natural to the human mind. The theologian reasoned from a great truth down to consequences and results, while the scientist reasoned the other way. He was always picking up little things and putting them together to form some great truth. The scientist and the theologian were working in opposite directions, and if they were on the same track, going in opposite directions, they would be apt to clash when they came together. The speaker devoted the remainder of his somewhat lengthy sermon to showing that theology and science were not so far apart as some people imagined.

EDWARD KIMBALL, the lightning liquidator of church debts, preached last evening in the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church, taking as his text Gen., iv., 14: "From Thy face shall I be hid." As per advertisement, the service was not in aid of any church-debtraising scheme, but was merely such a talk as an earnest and well-meaning revivalist would administer to his hearers on the exceeding sinfulness and the certain and disastrous results of sin. Mr. Kimball showed, from Adam down, that the sinner sought to get away from God, and that God finally gave nim his choice between final separation and everiasting redemotion through the blood of Christ. In closing his remarks he made a powerfu

years ago.

THE REV. E. P. HAMMOND,
the great revivalist, preached at the First Congregational Church last evening. The large edifice was crowded, and by a very fashionable

SERMONS IN BRIEF.

ELSEWHERE. A SWING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Trabuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver, late pastor of the Central Christian Church, to-night began services in the Opera-House under the auspices of several prominent gentlemen who do not desire the restraints of ordinary church regulations. The house was filled by a brilliant congregation, and from the opening, the experiment bids fair of success. Mr. Cleaver announced that the meetings were for the people; that the only creed was Christ, and the only party the party desiring the benefit of fellow-man.

JACKSONVILLE, III. A SWING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

the benefit of fellow-man.

JACKSONVILLE, III.

Special Disnach to The Tribuna.

JACKSONVILLE, III., Oct. 6.—Yesterday and to-day have been the great days of the fitty-minth annual session of the Illinois Conference. Centenary Church was crowded for all the sessions yesterday. All the pulpits in the city have been supplied to-day. The more popular speakers are Dr. Vincent. of New York, and Chaulain McCabe, of Ohio. Last evening the meeting was in the interest of Home Missions, and this afternoon of Saibhath-schools. The memorial services were held, yesterday afternoon. The Conference will probably finish its business to-morrow. Dr. William Milburn, the blind preacher, has been admitted to this Conference, and passed to the superanuated relation.

A DRUNKARD WHO WAS CURED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Minn., Oct. 1.—My mother wrote a letter to me yesterday asking me to write to you and say whether Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapols, cured me of drinking whisky. I don't know what you want me to say, but I write this to inform you that he did cure me last April when I was in McGregor, and I have never drank a drop since, nor never expect to, for I have not a craving for it. If every drunkard knew the difference Dr. D'Unger's medicine makes in him he wouldn't be an hour without it. I paid \$10, and intend to pay him more as soon as I can do it, because he has made me a man by curing me. I don't know what mother means, but she says somebody said in your paper that I could do a great deal of good if I would write you a letter; so I write to you. Yours respectfully, J. L. S. A DRUNKARD WHO WAS CURED.

A Mexican Infernal Machine.

An "infernal machine" loaded with nitroglycerine was addressed to a lady at San Angel, Mexico, and opened recently in the presence of six indies and gentlemen, killing every person but one. The box was supposed to contain valuables which had been blessed by the Pope. No possible reason can be assigned for the assasination, unless, as surmised, some discarded lover of the lady to whom it was addressed took this crule method of revenue. this cruel method of revenge.

The seeds of sickness and of death In a disordered mouth are sown; When bad the teeth or foul the breath. Both soal and body lose their tone, Till Sozodont's brought into play, And sweeps those dire defects away.

"Home" Double Woven Wire Mattress guar anteed the best. Price, \$6. For sale by Colby Wirts, furnitore dealers, 217 and 219 State street Better than whisky and quinine for chills, San-ord's Jamaica Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. R. H. Walten, Annapolis. Md.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to cod liver oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions. A recent letter from Mempnis, Tenn., states: "Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef has been extremely beneficial as a preventive of Yellow Fefer Malaria."

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's pure cod-liver oil and lime," Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CATABRE REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

able to speak, coughed incessantly, and thought I was going into quick Consumption, cured by Sanford's Radical Cure.

Gentlemen: About twelve years ago, while traveling with Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concept Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N.-d. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing at ail. The first attack of Catarrh had left my thash organs and throat so sensitive that the silgatest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to affer. The last attack of the street of the device of the sense of the searcely able to speak, and counted incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy vicsim. When in this distrassing condition I commenced the use of SANFORD'S KADICAL CURE FOR CATARRI, very reductantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first doas of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches eyes ache, who can be acreely articulated distinctive on a consultation of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since have been entirely free from Catarrh for the first time in twelve years. Respectfully yours,

Waitham, Mass.. Jan. 8, 1876.

P. 8:— | purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEORGE H. ROGERS, Drugsis, Hunford Building.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Con-

LAME BACK.

Lame and Painful Back. Twelve Days in Hospital. Could not Stoop, Walk, or do Duty. Relieved in a Few Hours by

colling, eeees VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Messers. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have just reovered from a lame and painful back through the use
of your GOLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS. My back
was so lame and painful that I could not stoop, walk or
to duty of any kind, and was placed in the hospital for
the Surveon to try the COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in a few hours after putting one on was entirely relieved of pain and able to been my back; am
now thoroughly well. I consider them simply wondertilespectfully yours.
ALEXANDER JAMESON.
Company I, First Artillery, Fort Warren.
Boston. May 3, 1876.

Pain and weakness across the kidneys, shooting pains through the loins, back, and side, lack of strength and activity, cured so by magic. Do not rest satisfied with a trial of the ordinary porous plasters. Get the grand vitalizing, pain-annihilating Plaster.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Ask for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a union of electricity and wonderful healing balsams. Worth its weight in gold.
Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POT-SILVERWARE.

SILVERWARE In a great variety of new styles. Also, new and choldesigns in FINE JEWELRY at large discounts, by A. B. VAN COTT,

THE CUTICURA SYSTEM

Of Resolving and Eliminating all Constitutional Humors and Purifying the Circulation of Scrofulous, Syphilitic, Mercurial, and Malarial Poisons, and of Treating all Affections and Dise of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, consists in the internal administration of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT and the external use of CUTICURA.

Messrs. Weeks & Porres, Chemists and Druggists, of Boston, Mass., respectfully in form the public, and those afflicted with apparently incurable Constitutional Humors and Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, that they have, after eight years of study and experiment, succeeded in obtaining, mostly from original products never before used in medicine, two specific remedies, viz., Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful vegetable purifying and resolving agent for internal administration, and Cuticura, justly termed the great skin cure, for external application, which they believe to be an infallible cure for every kind of Constitutional and Skin and Scalp Humors, from the worst case of Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker Humor to

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

A POWERFUL VEGETABLE PURIFYING AGENT

INFALLIBLY CURES

Purely vegetable, and harmless to the youngest child, this great remedy offers to the weary invalid absolute and permanent relief. No combination of medical substances ever before offered the afflicted possesses the wonderful properties of the Resolvent. No other form or process of cure, either of medicine for internal administration, or of electricity, or other form or process of cure, either of medicine for internal administration, or of electricity, or other outward medical appliances, possesses a tithe of its curative power, because they do not strike at the great cause of human weakness and suffering. Having discovered the elements of disease that maintain the debilitated conditions of Scrodula and corrupt clood, the Resolvent was compounded of original medicinal agents that had in themselves the power of discoving them away, to accomplish which it mingles with the contents of the stomach, it takes its place among the constituents of the blood, and traverses every avenue and channel of the body, neutralizing and expelling discase-breeding elements, perfecting direction, and purifying the circulating fluids. Its medical action seems unbounded because of its resolvent and purifying action. No medical preparation to be found in any of the standard works possesses this new and original feature. In the treatment of

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker Humors, such as Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck, Cancer (in the incipient stages, and where the virus is inherited), Cancerous Humors, Tumors, and Enlargements, Canker and Canker Humors, Mercurial and Lead Poisoning, Enlargement, Ulceration and Exfoliation of the Bones, Ulcers, Sores, Abscesses, Carbonales, Bolts, Mik Leg, Fever Sores, Ervsipelas Sores, Swelled Sore Leg, Oiu Sores and Wounds, and such other manifestations of Scrofula as Hip Disease, Spinal Curvature, White Swellings, Rickets, Caries, Necrosis, and other Affections of the Bones, Inflammation of the Eyes, Running Sores in the Ears, and Ulceration of the Nasal Cavitles. Tonsits, and Throat, the Ersonyen is well-nigh infallible. The reason it is so is found in its ability to attack and destroy the germs of inherited and contagious diseases. It strikes at the root of the great cause of disease,—poison born of Scrofula and Mercury. Under its healing and restorative influence the elements of health supplant those of disease. The life-blood, freed from corrupting impurities by the RESOLVENT, builds up and beautifies every part of the human anatomy with the radiance of perfect health.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Bones. Weakness and Deformity of the Spine and Limbs, due to the presence of corrupt and corrosive adulterations of the blood, which, traversing the channels of circulation, find a lodgment, produce inflammation, and, if not neutralized and removed, discretion and extolation of the blood through these clogged and inflammed centres is what causes the extreme suffering in Rheumatism, Gout, etc. The RESOLVENT, as we have demonstrated in hundreds of cases, is a natural solvent for these impurities, dissolving and eliminating them with the waste matter of the body.

There is no class of disease in which the RESOLVENT affords such speedy and permanent relief as those classed under the head of Dyspepsia. They are Acid Eructations, Sick Headacho, D.Zziness, Drowsiness, Loas of Appetite, Constitution, Furren Tongue, Felid Breath, Falpitation of the Heart, Wasting of the Fresh, Sluggish Liver, Pan in the Back and through the Kidneys and Biadder. Every dose mingles with the contents of the stomach, neutralizing acid or yeasty termentation, at 1 is thence sent out to every organ of the directive system, stimulating, correcting and puritying unwholesome conditions whenever existing. It seems impossible for a remedy to do all that is claimed for the RESOLVENT. Yet we know it to be true. We can show by chemical tests, forty minutes after it is taken, that it has entered the saliva, gastric julies, sweat, and blood, thus proving that it has made the entire circuit of the human labymuth many times. Our claim, therefore, is founded on a demonstrable truth.

Is the largest organ of the body, and in malarial and miasmatic regions suffers more than any other. This is proven to be due to the absorption of myradis of animalcular or microscopic animals, which are inhaled with every breath of air or draink with every glass of water. According to Renault, who has made this prollife source of disease a study, these animals accumulate in the liver, and, although invisible to the naked eye, are so powerful that they may easily attack and destroy their victims. Poisoned air and water, impoverished or disease-tainted blood, may give rise to liver affections, such as Consumption. Ulceration or Enlargement of the Liver, Janualice, Bilious Eructations, Headache, Languer, and General Debility. It will be a happy day when people of malarial regions come to rely upon the RESOLVENT as a cure for and protection against liver diseases, instead of filling the system with mercury and quinnie. There is no other remove of so specific a nature, and yet so wholesome and safe. It preserves health amid the most dangerous elements of malarial, epidemic, and contagious diseases.

KIDNEY DISEASES,

Suffered exerneiating pain in my head,
was so hearse as to be scarcely
able to eneath canada increase nets.

CONSUMPTION.

Incipient Consumption, Weakness and Pains through the Lungs. Night Sweats, and all the symptoms that mark a rapid decline, may be cured by the MESOLVENT, and such other treatment as is prescribed. It will perfect digestion, render the liver and kidneys active, and remove through the proper channels morbid or unwholesome matter, arising from the presence of the virus, or tains, or poison, which is destroying the life of the patient. Gradually the nutrient and tone properties of the RESOLVENT manifest themselves. The night sweats disappear, the appetite returns, and with it strength.

WASTING DISEASES.

The weakening and debilitating diseases that sap the foundations of health can receive only a passing notice here. Their extent and danger demand the utmost care and attention of the profession. The character of such diseases is niceration, clearly proving them to be of scrolulous origin, and the victims are generally tegnales. Emaciation, debility, languor, and weakness of mind and body mark the progress of such ailments. Tonics administered all nanseum fant to strengthen the patient. All remedies, both external and internal, prove abortive. It is because they fall to remove from the blood the debilitating cause. The Resouvers' is the only remody we have ever known that possesses specific curative proporties. A wonderful amount of time and study has been spent in adapting it to meet all the peculiar phases of the discases under consideration. The directions are simple for all cases and contain besides some instructive reading that cannot fail to interest every female invalid.

For Fits, Epileptic Fits, Melancholy, Nervousness, Inability to Sleep. Emaciation, and Debility, which are caused by inherited Scrofula, by overwork, care, and anxiety, by dissipation and vice, the Resolvaint is the most successful remedy that can be recommended, as sure to relieve and cure. Its resolvent, alterative, tonic, and laxative properties meet all conditions herein referred to. It quiets and composes the patient, not by the introduction of obtaics or sedatives, but by a restoration of activity to the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fundes, created by the causes before reterred to, digustion perfected, and health restored. The generative system partakes of the enfected condition of the body generally, and will be restored to health with the other organs. For

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

PURIFYING THE SYSTEM

Of scrofulous taint or inherited constitutional humors and animal parasites, the Resolvent is the most variable remedy ever compounded for general use. Taken in the spring, at which time the virus of Scrofula or Syphilis is most active, it gradually out surely resolves and eliminates it from the system. It enters at once into the circulation, which cannot be said of any other known alterative. Wherever this grand puritying agents finds its way the virus or disease-breeding element is neutralized and expelled from the system. I because, when the great organs are sluggish, when you are indolent and feel average to any activity of mind or body, even though not actually sick, when the brain is clouded and fliled with moroid fancies, take the Resolvent. It is agreeable, strengthening, and invisorating, at once imparting tone and vigor, and preventing fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia, contagious and maiarial diseases, to which the system readily succumbs when weak and debilitated.

CUTICURA, . THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

INFALLIBLY CURES

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurizo, Barbar's Iteh, Jackson's Iteh, and all itching, burning, and scaly eruptions of the skin; Diseases of the Scalp, with loss of hair arising from such affections as Salt Rheum or Eczema, Tetter, Scald Head, Dandruff and Scaly Eruptions, Itchings and Irritations of the Scalp; Scrofulous Ulcers, Abcesses, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Erysipelas Sores, Swelled Sore Lez, Old Sores or Discharging Wounds; Blind and Bleeding Piles, Itching Piles, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Bolis, Carbuncles, Felous, Fleat Wounds, Festers, Ulcerations; Rheumatism, Lumbago, Bone and Muscle Aliments, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Strains, and Sprains; Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Diphtheria. Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis.

In Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, where the pulse is full, the system feverish, the skin hot and dry, the tongue coated, the bowels constinated, the Resolvence is of immense advantage in connection with the outward application of Curicura, and will rapidly and permanently cure the worst forms of Chronic Affections of the Skin and Scalp.

CUTICURA and CUTICURA RESOLVENT are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of Cuticura, 50 cents per box; large box, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small box, \$1; six boxes for \$3. Price of Resolvent, \$1 per bottle; six boxtles for \$3. Three \$1 packages of each, or six of both for \$5. Orders may be addressed to FULLER & FULLER, VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., LORD, STOUTENBURG & CO., TOLMAN & KING, MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO., H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, of to the proprietors, Buston.

to the proprietors, Buston.

CUTICURA and CUTICURA RESOLVENT are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER - - - Chemists and Druggists.

360 Washington-st., Boston,

Rise in Stocks---Bullion Product --- Life Insurance. The Produce Markets Rather Less Active, and Still Tending Downward.

Snot Wheat Weak--- Movement of Prodnce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The past week was one of duliness in the money The past week was one of duliness in the money market and activity in stocks. These two phenomena naturally go together. Low rates of interest encourage stock speculation as well as stock investment. The Chicago dealings in New York stocks, both for investment and speculation, have probably increased during the recent and still pending depression in rates of interest on loans. The Chicago banks reported a moderate demand for their funds. Applications were well distributed between the Board of Trade, mercantile and manufacturing borrowers, and country rediscounts. nanufacturing borrowers, and country rediscounts. Rates are 6@10 per cent to regular customers, with special rates in special cases. New York exchange closed firm at par between banks. Country

for currency grew less rather than more. go bank clearings for the week are repor \$ 290,934 213,344 514,89 438,37 556,731 291,30

The following table shows the sales or bid quota-tions at the opening of the stock market on the first ousiness day of the year, the highest and est since that date. and the closing sales or bid

10996 113 -14 129 -124 129 -128 128 -128 1 New York Central.

A correspondent calls attention to the superior-ity of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in the

of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in the Italia received from real-estate investments:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Assurance of the Tribune of the State of th (35)
The Treasury disbursed \$119,000; customs, \$282,000; clearings, \$12,000,000.
Bankers bills, 4,80%; sight, 4,84%.
The following is the weekly bank statement Loans, increase, \$1,559,400; specie, decrease, \$509,900; legal-tenders, decrease, \$2,218,500 deposits, decrease, \$2,228,600; circulation, decrease, \$40,300; reserve, decrease, \$2,301,350. The banks now hold \$7,438,050 in excess of legal requirements.

FAIRPLAY. York, announces that the rates on all new policies will be reduced 30 per cent for the first two years. The New York Times criticises the new move

sharply, It says:

One of our largest life-insurance companies, whose prosperity should be a piedge of conservative and just annagement, has taken a step which calls for condemnation. In its desire to outstrip an in the struggle for business, it has cecaiss for condemnation. In its desire to outstrip campetitors in the struggle for business, it has ceduced its premiums for insarance in a manner that is unjust to the present policy-holders, and infanously unjust to those whom the pressure of hard times has compelled to surrender their policies. What purports to be a reduction of premiums is, in fact, an anticipation of proofts; and the fund out of which these estimated profits are taken long before the new policy can be entitled to anything of the sort, is simply an accumulation of muon-ys belonging to the owners of lapsed and surren fered policies, improperly withheld from them by the tumpany. Had justice been done, mach of this sum would have been handed over to the luckless policy-holders who relinquished their maurance, to whom it properly belonged. This course not having been adopted, the fund acquired forms a part of the reserve held for the protection of policy-holders who remain, or is dvisible among them as profits. The management, however, appropriate it to the purchase of new business, and actually takes out or it the 30 per cent which the newly insured do not pay. It is used as a bonus, and is virtually given to persons wno have not the slightest claim to a dollar of the amount. Anything more scandalous cannot be easily conceived.

BULLION PRODUCT.

Sam Francisco Bulterin.

The monthly yield of mines reporting to this office compares as follows with the same time last year:

Amount. 15 \$ 3.106,000 28 \$ 4.849,800 16 2.935,500 39 4.691,700 19 3.980,000 35 4.898,600 21 4.103,000 40 5.284,500 21 4.121,800 36 2.550,200 22 4.134,80,300 36 2.550,200 24 4.274,80,300 36 2.550,200 24 4.777,100 39 2.884,60 \$30, 251, 300 \$29, 237, 100

Last year the average number of mines reporting to this office was twenty, while this year the average has been thirty-three. The difference is not due to an increase in the list of productive mines, but simply to an increase in the number which have sent us monthly astements. If the figures this year embrace only the same mines as reported in 1577, the total would show a much larger falling off. The Bodie and some other mines have only recently commenced to yield, while several of the mines yielding last year are not now productive.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION BY STATES. The Comproiler of the Currency furnishes the bilowing statement, showing by States the amount of National-Bank circulation issued, the amount of ggal-tender notes deposited in the United States reasury to retire National-Bank circulation, from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1878, and am

Addition's Circuitation of the Circuitation of | Maine. 51,379,680 | \$ 41,200 \$ 600,000 \$ 641,200 | New Hamp | 406,085 | 27,400 | 10,800 | 38,220 | Varmont. 1, 466,770 | 181,097 | 822,340 | 1,103,447 | 181,097 | 822,340 | 1,103,447 | 181,097 | 822,340 | 1,103,447 | 181,097 | 823,350 | 617,385 | 649,735 | 00nectif | 1,706,610 | 65,350 | 1,249,499 | 1,314,849 | 1,706,841 | 18,705 | 000 | 18,550,841 | 19,200 | 973,940 | 1,083,200 | 19,300 | 973,940 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1,083,200 | 1 105,600 1,485,080 1,651,680 393,164 427,500 820,664 714,884 731,060 271,000 1,001,069 731,060 2571,000 1,001,069 886,585 886,585 895,585 886,585 287,725 437,675 725,400 125,083 149,400 274,483 161,101 196,800 257,901

Withdrawn from store during Priday for city Withdrawn from store during Priday for city consumption: 17,797 bu wheat, 8, 113 bu corn, 2,466 bu oats, 178 bu rye, 432 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 red, 27 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (46 winter wheat); 2 cars No. 2 hard wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 195 cars No. 2 do, 181 cars No. 3 do, 62 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (449 spring); 110 cars high mixed corn, 248 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 do, 66 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (420 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 26 cars No. 2 white, 45 cars No. 2 mixed, 17 cars majected (89 cafs); 1 car No. 1 r.e, 25 cars No.

2 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (29 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 110 cars extra No. 3 do. 39 cars ordinary No. 3 do. 5 cars feed, 3 cars no grade (159 barley). Total (1, 201 cars). 476,000 bu. Inspected out: 4, 221 bu winter wheat, 35,616 bu spring do, 423,887 bu corn, 37,565 bu oats, 513 bu rye. 17,947 bu barley. LEGAL-TENDERS ON DEPOSIT WITH THE UNITED STATES spring do, 423, 887 bu corn, 37, 565 bu cats, 513 bu rye, 17, 947 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks

81, 236 808, 424 980, 538 852, 182 987, 636 421, 880 291, 594 368, 814 44, 584 2, 489 42, 089 29, 886 1, 610 23, 718 Indiana 852, 182
1, 206, 994 Illimois 987, 636
4, 879 Michigan 42, 880
798, 621 Wisconsin 291, 771
197, 844 Iowa 370, 392
77, 121 Minnesota 190, 594
190, 251 Kansas 368, 814
184, 908 Nebraska 44, 894
112, 810 Newada 2, 489
141, 879 Utah 29, 886
681 855 Colorado 42, 989
141, 879 Utah 1, 610
1886
48, 155 Colorado 42, 989
141, 879 Utah 29, 886
681 Montana 1, 610
1886
1885, 548
1 Total 89, 986, 407
2, 185 Oct. 5, Sept. 28, Oct. 6, 1878. 1878. 1877. 54, 187 57, 1200 80, 192 60, 192 787, 192 787, 192 180, 192 642, 82, 192 642, 82, 192 642, 82, 192 642, 82, 192 643, 81, 192 62, 82, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 83, 192 62, 192 6 The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99%@99% in coin. PORRIGN EXCHANGE.
Sixty days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. Oct. 5. -Gold dull at 100% all day.

State bonds flat. Silver at London, 51%d. Bar ellver here, 112%

for greenbacks and 111% for gold; subsidiar; silver coin, %@1 per cent discount.

The stock market this morning was strong, with a further improvement to 1624 per cent. The low-priced shares were active and buoyant. In the

afternoon the market was comparatively quiet. The advance for the day was 16@1% per cent, but

The advance for the day was \(\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\) per cent. but at the close the general list reacted \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} per cent. Transactions aggregated 130,000 shares, of which 48,000 were Lake Shore, \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} shore, \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} ob preferred, \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} shore, \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} ob preferred, \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} ob \(\pm\)\end{endage} perferred, \(\pm\)\(\pm\)\end{endage} and \(\pm\)\end{endage} and \(\pm\)\end{enda

Money market easy; prime mercantile paper, 4%

GOVERNMENTS. ... 10714 New 4148

0752 St. Paul 2 St. Paul pfd.

Carrying rates, 2 per cent; borrowing rates, 1, 15, and flat.

*And interest.

W. U. Telegraph...

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Lita.

COMMERCIAL.

ivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

Receipts. Shipments.

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

Following were latest quotations for October

Governments firm. Railroad bonds steady.

Trade dollars.
New (412% grains) dollars.
American aliver, halves and quarters,
I per cent discount in currency.
Mexican dollars, old and new.
English aliver.
Thalers.
Thalers.

The following were to septimize for the week ending as dated;

Oct. 5, Sept. 28, Oct. 6, 1678.

Flour, bris. 2,081.

Wheat, bu. 2,081.

080,080 622,735 813.910 Saturday, and far from strong. Hogs were easier, and provisions dragged in sympathy. Wheat was heavy for present delivery, the November preminm at one time rising to 2c. Corn was dull, but steadier, and other markets were generally tame. The heaviness in wheat was chiefly due to the fact of large receipts, and increased stocks here and in points; and that, like "Ben Adhem's name, led points; and tal, like "Den Addem's hame, led ail the rest." The receipts were rather large all round, and the shipping movement quiet.

Dry goods were active. The attendance of buyers showed some failing off as compared with the earlier days of the week, but the volume of

orders received by mail was not diminished, and jobbers had a fairly busy day. Groceries also were rather less active. Prices ranged the same as on Friday, with sugars easy, and coffees, sirups, molasses, spices, and other lines ruling firm. In the dried-fruit market there were no price changes. There is a gradually increasing temand and there is not likely to be any further material softening in prices, though values of most kinds are still somewhat unsettled. For saltwater fish there was an active and firm market. Lake descriptions remain quiet. No change was developed in the butter market, the demand continuing good and prices remaining firm. Cheese was held higher, at 84,09%c for September full cream. There was a good Eastern and export de-mand. Prices of bagging, leather, and tobacco ranged as before. Paints were dull, with white ead quoted at \$7.50@8,00 for 100 lbs for pure. The yard lumber market was active and firmer the price of common having advanced 50c per 1,000 ft. The fleet was arriving Saturday, and buyers kept away from the cargo market. Wool was steady and in moderate Western demand. Broomcorn continues weak, in consequence of augmenting supplies of new brush without a very good trade, though buyers are taking more corn than they did last month. The seed market was quiet and easy, except a stronger tone in clover, the of ferings of which were under the late average. The market is observed, but sales are still light and th offerings small. The demand for hides is good and

full; recent prices are paid for the receipts. Greet fruits were in fair request and steady, except some of the soft varieties that are over abundant. Lake freights were moderately active and steady at Friday's advance, at 4c for corn to Buffaio and 6%c for wheat to Kingston. Room was taken for 18,000 bu wheat, 235,000 bu corn, 48,000 bu oats, 30,000 bu rye, and 20,000 bu barley. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 15%c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 13%c on wheat and 12%c on corn.

at Chicago Customs, Oct. 5, 1878; S. C. Boetiner, 2 cases stied mosses; Barnum Brothers, 3 cases toys and fancy goods; the Elgin National Watch Company, I case diamond powder and watch jew-els; R. D. Fowler, 4 cases earthenware; Schweit-zer & Beer, 2 cases toys and fancy goods; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; W. E. Burlock & Co., 1 case dry goods; Fowler & Brothers, 451 acks salt; collections, \$1,435.71. SHIPPING VALUES.

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, give the following:

Cash wheat 83c, with intermediate charges 164cc, would cost 964cc, alongside abig. With 2 per cent commission on the currency value and 6s freight, would cost 40 Cork for orders. Beerbohn's quotations 38s ed (83s, or 38s44cc per bu to the distavor of shipments.

FORBIGN GOODS.

owing foreign invoice duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week ending Oct. 5, 1878. The selling value here is about \$105,000:

| Comparison | Com Primes.
Smokers' articles.
Geiatine.
Bariev.
Ale, beer, and porter.
Books.
Musical merchandise. 1,791 \$12.15 1.20 201.60 133:60 64.75

Totals......\$63,019 \$27,965.39 PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and again rather weak, in sympathy with hogs, the receipts of which were large for Saturday. There was a quiet demand for cash lots at reduced quotations, and the advices indicated little change in the prices of product at other points. The trading was chiefly in transfer of contracts, and those for this month seemed to have been aiready pretty well closed up.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the packing since March 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, as follows:

1878.

Enicago. 1,718,000 1,255,000 115,000 indianapolis. 260,000 180,000 180,000 indianapolis. 260,000 180,000 180,000 St. Louis. 122,000 127,000 Millwaukee 63,000 55,000 127,000 Millwaukee 63,000 55,000 127,000 Millwaukee 170,294 96,975 Cleveland. 191,667 128,168 Other places, approximately 132,000 180,000 Totals. 122,000 PROVISIONS.

About same. Total. 19 60 8 39 9 22 7 82 4 24 the States named:

States	More	Fewer
Iowa	23	18
Illinois	19	20
Kansas	7	6
Indian	18	7
Ohio	12	8
Nebraska	11	7

December, boxed....... 3.80 4.55 4.60 4.70

Long clears quoted at \$4.90 loose and \$5.10 boxed:
Cumberiands, \$5.30,36.75 boxed: long-cut hams, 746
854c; sweet-pickled bams, 98874c for 16 to 15 ib average: green hams, 5466c for same averages: green aboulders, 354c.

Bacon quoted at 44495c for shoulders, 55496c for short ribs, \$4804c for short clears, 10561154c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grasse—Was duli at 5c for white, 434c for yellow, and 454c for brown.

HELF PEODICTS—Were steady and quiet at \$8.002
8.50 for mess, \$8.5049.00 for extra mess, and \$16.00
816.25 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6546854c for city and 6546
656c for country.

TALLOW-Was quiet at 694804c for city and 6146 694c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was more active, and rather weak. There was little beyond a light local demand, and holders were more anxions to sell, though the volume of offerings is not large, as some millers have ordered their lots sent East for a market. Sales were reported of 750 bris winters, chieffy at \$4.6304.75; 1.400 bris springs, partly at \$4.00, and 100 bris rye flour at \$2.6302.75. Total, 2, 310 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations:

Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.0034.50; good to choice red winters, \$4.0034.50; prime to choice springs, \$4.5063.00; fair to good springs, \$4.2364.50; choice fair to good Minnesots aprings, \$4.2364.50; choice

specially for this month, which declined 14gc per bu. and closed 14gc below the lowest quotation of Friday. November closed \$6g\$ clowas, the difference between the two having ranged at 14g62c. Liverpool was quiet and steady, reporting a fair inquiry for cargoes, and New York was firm, but the receipts here were rather large, and the quantity of No. 2 exceeded that of No. 3 in the day's arrivals. It was also reported that 240 car-loads were in Omaha coming forward, and that Milwaukee is increasing her stocks. There was very little demand for spot No. 2 shitupers holding off, so that prices receded to a point where it would pay carry into November, and even for a market. This depressed futures, and No. 3 declined in sympathy, though in fair shipping demand. Seller November, opened at 8514g853c, sold to 85%c, and declined to 84%c at the close. Seller December ranged at 8514g853c, cold to 85%c, and declined to 84%c at the close. Seller December ranged at 8514g853c, cold to 85%c, and the prar was about the same as October. Cash No. 2 closed at 82%c. Spot also were reported of 800 to No. 1 at 82%g83c; 86,000 to No. 3 at 71c in A. D. & Co. and R. I., and 69%c in Alriline and Central; 20,000 bu rejected at 55%c5; and 2,000 bu 95 samole at 95g74c. Total, 157, 400 bu. Winner Winner—Was in fair demand, and relaywell, while seller November of declined. The layer of the smaller volume of receipts that the previous day. Universe was generally dul, and declined \$60 bu. CORN—Was generally dul, and declined \$60 be universely a smaller volume of receipts than the previous day. Universe were very quiet, the market being at times quite described. Seller November opened at 35%c, and high mixed at the inside. Bejected closed at 33%c, and declined to 84%c at the close. Seller December and A. 400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at the inside. Bejected closed at 33%c, and 4,000 bu \$60.000 bu. No.2 and high mixed at the inside. Bejected closed at 33%c, and 4,000 bu \$60.000 bu. No.2 and high mixed at the inside. Bejected closed at 33%c. Sol bu. specially for this month, which declined 1146 is ad closed 1146 below the lowest quotation of 1

SO bu.

OATS—Were lower and moderately active, the sales being mostly of cash. No. 2 declined Mc. and the longer futures 1691cc. The market was depressed in sympathy with other grain, the receipts were larger, and the stock in store apparently on the increase, New York was steady, and the local market closed quiet. November sold at 1994c195c and closed at 1994c. December sold at 2094c1205c. October or No. 2 closed at 1894c. Selling carrier at 1994c. Rejected oats were steady and the stock larger at 1994c. Rejected oats were steady as the selling carrier at 1994c 1994c. Cash sales were reported of 3.464 1994c. October or No. 2 closed at 1894c184c on track: and 12,000 bu do no. 2 at 1894c1894c cash sales were reported of 3.464 1994c184c on track: and 12,000 bu do at 18942d free on board. Toral, 92,200 bu.

EXE.—Was rather quiet and steady under light offerings, with some demand for shipment. No. 2 sold at 44c, and rejected at 4094c. November was quoted at 4594c. Cash sales were reported of 5.460 bu No. 2 at 44c; 400 bu rejected at 4094c. November was quoted at 4594c. Cash sales were reported of 5.400 bu No. 2 at 44c; 400 bu rejected at 4094c. November was quoted at 4594c. Cash sales were reported of 5.400 bu No. 2 at 44c; 400 bu rejected at 4094c. November was quoted at 4594c. Cash sales were reported of 5.400 bu No. 2 at 44c; 400 bu rejected at 4094c. November of the 130 was also at 400 bu rejected at 4094c. November of the 100 were crades declined lesse under heavy receipts. The inspection received the sales were reported of 4.400 bu november of the 100 word of the 100 was also at 100 wa

Saturday afternoon wheat was active and week, de-clining becunder free offerings. Liberal selling orders were received from Milwaukee, which gave rise to rumors of failures in that city. The anxiety to sell was also attributed to the fact of heavy stocks in the clevators. November sold at 845c, down to 835cs. November corn was quoted at 345c.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-COILN-Was in moderate request and easy under increasing supplies. Quotations: Fine green carpet brush, 446446; red-tipped burl. Si46346; fine green, with burl enough to work

t, 31/64c; red-tipped do, 31/63/6c; inferior, 21/63c n. squeec; red chiped do. Squesque; interior, 22033c; crooked. 194234c.

BUTTER-Little change was observable in the position of this market. The demand shows no signs of absting, and prices remain firm all around. The judicy is still chiefly centred in the better grades. We quiry is still chiefly centred in the better grades. We again quote: Creamer, 20235c; good to choice drivy, 15630c; medium, 12814c; inferior to common, 6610c. BAGGING—Prices remain as before, and may be quoted steady and fru. We repeat our list: Stark, 2356c; Brighton A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 1946; Duriaps, 4 and 5 bn, 13214c; contine, single, 14615c; double, 23224c; wool-anch, 2004.

pecans. 6630c; river pecans. 66634c; Wil. maton peanuts. 44,654c; Tennessee do. 54,660c; Virginia do. 6636c.

Giffen Fruits—Were steady, imder a fair city inquiry, with ampie offerings of all the late varieties: Apples. \$1.502.25 per bri; Coacord and Diana grapes. 263c per bi; Delaware and Catawha do. 567c per bi; Ionia do. 5610c; pears. 50,6681.00; peaches. 25675c; cranberries. \$7.0048.00 per bri; quinces. 50,670c per basket; West India oranges. \$0.006.10.00 per ori; temons. \$8.0069.50 per box; California pears. \$8.2569.375 per box; Ogales. (California days of the week. Prices were firm except for sugars. We quote:

Rick—Carolina. 85/675/6c; Louisiana. 65/675/6c; Rangoon. 65/695/6c.

COPPERS—Mediale. Java. 29(30c; O. O. Java. 256.

COPPERS—Mediale. Java. 29(30c; O. O. Java. 256.

Siguis—Patent cut loaf. 165/6616/6c; crushed. 105/66.

Siguis—California sugar-loaf drips. 40/846c; celifor. 7146.

Siguis—California sugar-loaf drips. 40/846c; California drips. 40/846c;

Sto Ars.—Patent cut loaf. 109:66 1096; crand. 1036; randlated, 106:1096; A. standard. 99:66096; do No. 2.99:66096; extra C. 66096; A. standard. 99:66096; do No. 2.99:66096; extra C. 66096; C. No. 1. 81(68996; C. No. 2.89:6606; extra C. 66096; do No. 2.99:6609; extra Salber; extra C. 66096; extra Salber; ext

the reported short yield this season of the Bordeaux

TEAS—Remain steady and firm. For the season
there is a good demand. We quote:

GUNTOWDER—Common, 256336: 200d do, 33635c;
medium, 38643c; good do, 45635c; choice, 65630c;
finest, 88630c; choice, 65630c; fine. 55648c;
finest, 88630c; choice, 65630c; fine. 65648c;
finest, 88630c; choice, 65630c; fine. 65648c;
finest, 85635c; choice, 65630c;
finest, 85635c; choice, 65630c;
do, 28730c;
finest, 85635c; choice, 65630c;
do, 28730c;
finest, 85635c; choice, 65635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
finest, 85635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
finest, 85635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
finest, 85635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
finest, 85635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
finest, 85635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
finest, 85635c;
do)
do, 46635c;
do)
do, 466

O bu.

OATS—Were lower and moderately active, the sales seing mostly of cash. No. 2 declined &c. and the lon-

Inferior—Light and thin cowa helfers, stags.
bulls, and scalawag steers. 2. 40x3.00
Colorado-Texas. 2. 40x3.00
Pexas—Through cattle. 2. 2.0x62.30
Veals—Per 100 lbs (hatives). 3. 00x44.50
HUGS—The market opened dull and weak. The arrivals during Sunday and Monday were unusually large, and, with no considerable packing demand to meet, holders found it impossible to sustain prices, the market declining 10x315c. Tuesday's market was more active and steadier; and on the following day prices moved up 5x310c, but since Wednesday the tendency has been downward, and the close of trade on Saturday found prices fully 10x350c lower than at the close of the previous week. For the time of year the receipts were liberal, and in point of quality were a good average. Continued free arrivals are looked for, and the outlet hericas. Cossis, 10x45, 20x45, 20x45, 30x45, 30

LIVE STOCK.

6.697 4.041 7,489

1.397 exter

5.418 4.026 4.917 4.823 3.245

22, 429

780 628 2.186 1.701 2,154

ceipts, 1,600.

CINCINNATI. Oct. 5.—Hoos—Quiet and unchange receipts, 1,248; shipments. 1.578.

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet Saturday. The fleet commenced to arrive, and the river at the sale-docks was nearly full of cargoes at noon, and more were constantly arriving and passing through to the yards. Under such circumstances buyers were distaclined to do anything, and the market was little better than nominal. First common dessent siding.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, necond common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.
Box boards, A. 13 inches and upwards.
Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards.
Box boards, B. 15 inches and upwards.
Box boards, B. 16 inches and upwards.
Box boards, IO to 12 inch.
C stock boards, IO to 12 inch.
D or common stock boards.
D or common stock boards.
Common boards.
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft.
Culls, 2 inch.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed.
Lath.

ath
hingies, 'A' standard to extra dry.
hingies, standard green
hingies, No. 1.
Jedar shingies

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5-11:30 a. m. -FLOVE-No. 1, 23s. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 88 11d; No. 2, 88 84 Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 89 11d; No. 2, 88 8d; spring, No. 1, 98 7d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s. Corn-New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 463 6d. Lard, 35s 6d.
LIVERPOOL. Oct. 5—Eve.—Corron—Very flat at 6% 66 9-16d; sales, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000.
LONDON, Oct. 5.—Every Development 23s 6d.
Antweip, Oct. 5.—Perroleum—23s 6d.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool., Oct. 4—11:30 a. m.—Flour. 2022a. Wheat—Whiter. 88 4608 1 lid: spring. 38:808 7d; white. 38-408; club. 1084108 3d. Corn. 22s 26423s. Pork. 43s 5d. Lard. 33:8d.
Liverpool., Oct. 5.—Prime mess pork—Eastern. 5%. Bacon—New Cumberlands. 33s; short ribs. 34s: louis clear. 31s; ahort clear. 32s; shoutders. 23s 5d. Halms. 44s. Lard. 35s 6d. Prime mess beef. 67s: India mess beef. 72s: extra India mess beef. 67s: India mess beef. 72s: extra India mess strands. Losnon. Oct. 5.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn steady at 22s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn rather casser: fair average quality American mess of the control of the

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW TORK.

NEW TORK.

Oct. 5.—COTTOS—Quites at 10½@10Mc:
futures Grimer: October. 10.32c; November. 10.31c; December. 10.34c; January. 10.37c. February, 10.43c.
FLOOB—Nominally inchlanged; receipts. 15.000 bris.
super State—and Western. \$3.50@3.85; common to choice extra, \$4.50@4.25; good to choice, \$4.50@4.85; white wheatextra, \$4.50@4.5c, act to linto, \$4.60@5.5c.

Sc. Louis, \$4.60@6.25; Minnesots patent process. \$6.25

@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in light demand; receipts. 248.000 bu;
No. 3 spring. 85@889c; No. 2 spring. 95%c; ungraded red., 94c@31.05%; No. 3 do. \$1.00; No. 2 do, \$1.05%

61.05%; No. 1 do. \$1.05%@1.05%; smber. \$1.04@

1.05%; No. 2 amber. \$1.03%@1.05%; smber. \$1.04@

1.05%; No. 2 amber. \$1.03%@1.05%; smber. \$1.04%

1.05%; No. 2 amber. \$1.03%@1.05%; no. 1 do. \$1.07%

64.10%; cattra do. \$1.10%; lot; ungraded white.
\$1.004.05; No. 2 do. \$1.00% of the but firm. Corn-quick, receipts. \$29.00 bu; ungraded. 47%@48%c; No. 3.25%; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 2 core-bemand faur and market firm; receipts. 181,000 bu; rejected. 25%c; No. 3.25%; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 2 abc; No. 2 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 2 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27%c; No. 2 white, 27%c; No. 3 white, 27

Hors-Steady; yearings, west; named. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 75-67-76. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Parrot, Stor. Quiet.; United. 221/2583C; grude, 51/20: refined. Sag. Tat.Low Active at 6 15-16-670. Itsis - Steady and anchanged. Tunes are 2 Fig. Tallow - Active at 6 15-1687c.

Tallow - Active at 6 15-1687c.

Tallow - Active at 6 15-1687c.

Talpasting - Firup.

Kuda - Dull.

Lanter - Steady, hemiock sole, Ruenos Ayres, Rio

Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 2022/sc.

Wool. - Steady, with a fair trade; domestic decoc, 30

ed38c; pulled, 1828/25c; unwashed, 10272s; Texas, 122

26c.

orase: pulled, 18-25; unwashed, 10-25; Texas, 12-26.
Paovisions—Pork dull, thess. 38.7028.80. Beef firm, with moderate demand. Cut, meats duil; Western steady Sige: short clear middles, 64-6. Lard less active, prime steam, 86.859-86.70.
BUTERT—Quies and heavy: Western, 62-25c.
CHRESE—Steady: Western, 62-25c.
CHRESE—Steady: Western, 62-25c.
WHISEV-Very Scarce; \$1.13\6 bid, \$1.15 asked.
METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged. Ingot lake, quiet at 10\6 10\6 c. Pig tron quiet and unchanged: Scotch, 24-24-2; American, 15-217c; Russia sheeting, 10\6 200 10\6 c.
NAILS—Horseshbo, No. 8, \$2.15\6 2.20; Clinch, \$4.25
65.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

15.000 bu; oata, 14,000 bu; rya. 3,000 bu; bariey. 17,000 MENTS-Flour, 10,000 bu; wheat, 12,000 to, 000 bu; rye, none; barley, 11,000 bu. Dalt 1900 bu: 776, none: barrey, it.com ba.

Baltimore. Oct. 5. Flour—Quiet, with a fair demand, chiefly for low grades.

Grann—Wheat—Western firm but quiet: No. 2 Pennsylvania red. \$1.054; No. 2 Western winter red. not: and October. \$1.064; No. 2 Western winter red. not: and October. \$1.064; No. 2 Western winter red. not: and December. \$1.064; No. 2 Western winter red. not: and solid solid solid and easy: Western winter of the december. \$1.064; No. 2 Western winter red. not: and it are casier: Western winter. 25%-350c: do mixed. 276236c; Pennsylvania. 28 630c. Rye firm at \$2855c.

Bay-Dull and easy.

Provisions—Dull and lower. Mess pork. \$9.73. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders. 45c; clear rib sides. 55cc. Bacon shoulders. \$1600 clear rib sides. 76774c. Hans. sugar-cured. 13614c. Lard—Refined. tex. \$cc.

BUTTER—Choice firm; good demand; gisdes and Western. 166146c.

Petrooleum—Quiet and steady; crude. 75c; refined. \$566.

FFEB-Quiet and easier at 141/6171/c for Rio car

WHISKY-FIFM at \$1.094.
WHISKY-FIFM at \$1.094.
WHISKY-FIFM at \$1.094.
RECEIPTS-FIOUR. 4.600 bris.
Wheeless \$1.000 but corn.
23.700 but costs. 4.800 but.
SHIPMENTS-Wheel. 125,000 but corn. 44.900 but.
FIRIOHTS-TO Liverpool ber steam quiet. Cotton.
5-16911-324; flour, 2961; grain. 64d asked.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
19. a. Oct. 5.—Flours-Quiet: 50pers. \$2.5043.00; extras. \$3.0093.50; Minnesota familly, \$5.0065.50; high grades. \$7.0098.00.
GRAIN-Wheel quiet but steady; Western red. \$1.04;
shiber, \$1.0461.05; white, \$1.0761.06; No. 2 Chicaro,
\$1.01. Corn quiet; yellow. 4944330; mixed. 474c.
Out duli: white Western. 26430; mixed. 60, 279230.
Phovisions-Dull and unchanged. Lard easy; prime PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Lard easy: prime Burran de, 7,567,00,

BUTTER-Unchanged.
EGUS-Easy, owing to heavy receipts; good demand;
EGUS-Easy, owing to heavy receipts; good demand;
Western. 20.
CHERSE-Unchanged.
PATROLEUM-Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY-SIGALY; Western. \$1.10.
HECHIPTS-Flour. 3.000 bris: corn. 47,000 bu: wheat.
103,000 bu; oats. 8,000 bu: rye,1,000 bu; barley, 22,000

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 5.—COTTON—Firmer, but not quotably higher: 10%c.

FLOUR-Dull and drooping: red and amber. 83

@886: white. 886925: redeclats. 17.000 bu; shipments. 16.000 bu. Corn dull at 38640c. Oats steady with fair demand; 23628c. Rye dull at 50635c. Barley dull and drooping.

PROVISIONS—Fork quiet at \$8.5098.75. Lard steady with fair demand; current make. \$6.25; kettle. \$7.50

\$8.00. Bulk meats in fair demand at \$4.2563.259

5.37%g85.50. Bacon casier, but not quotably lower; \$5.00. \$6.00, \$61.266.50.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.08.

BUTFER—Easter, but not quotably lower.

LINSEED OIL—Dull at \$56370.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—COTYON Quiet at 104c.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—COTYON Quiet at 104c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red 90c; amber and
white, 90c. Corn firmer; white, 45c; mixed, 44c.
Dats—Market easier; white, 23c; mixed, 23c. Rye firm

Oats—Market easier: white, 23c; mixed, 23c. Rye firm 4: 57c.

Hav—Steady at \$9.00@11.00.

Provisions—Pork—Market easier: \$9.00@9.25. Lard quiet, but firm; choice leaf tierce, \$8.75; do kegs, \$10.00. Buik means—Market easier: shoulders, 45c; clear rib, 59.65; do. Bacon—Market easier: shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 59.65; Bacon—Market easier: shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 59.65; Hams, sugar-cured, 12@12%c.

WHIRKY—Strong at \$1.08.

TOLEDO, O. Oct. 5.—Grain—Wheat firmer: No. 3 white Wabsan, 94c; No. 1 worker firmer: No. 3 white Wabsan, 94c; No. 4 do, 91%c; November, 83/c; No. 3 pot. 32%c; No. 2 bayton & Michigan ned, 92c; rejected Wabsah, 86c; No. 1 Western amber, 94c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 38%c; No. 2 20%c; rejected, 15%c.

Heosiffers—Wheat, \$7,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats. 5,000 bu.

5,000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats,

BOSTON.

BOS

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris: corn, 50,000 bn.

MILWAIKER, O. FLOUE—Moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened 4cc bigher; closed weak;
No. 2, 84c; Uctober, 84c; Norember, 86c; p. 10cc, 1

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5. - FLOGB-Steady and mochanged.

Grain - Wheat quiet: No. 2 red, 87c. Corn quiet at 38634c. Usin quiet at 185423A. Hye. 45c.

Lard, 6546465c. Hann, conders, 54.00; clear rfb, \$5.25.

Lard, 6546465c. Hann, conders, 54.00; clear rfb, \$5.25.

Lard, 6546465c. Hann, conders, 54.00; clear rfb, \$5.25.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5. - Grain - Wheat Inactive: millers offer lower prices. Corn dull; sales 5.00 bu Kansas by saude at 45c. Oats nominal at 28c for No. 2 Chicago, Bye neglected. Barley inactive.

FREGUETS—Canal registra firm; 8%c paid for wheat; 74c for corn; 5%c for oats, kallroad freights unchanged.

changed.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Corn firmer: white, see; rellow, one; mixed yellow, see.
PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 5/4c:

Others unchanged.

DETROIT. Oct. 5. - FLOUR-Quiet and stendy.

GRAIN-Wheat caster: extra. 1005-0005/c: No. 1
white, \$1.045; October, \$1.055; November, \$1.055;
milling No. 1, \$1.025; Amber, \$1.05. Receipts, 107, 038
but shipments, 30,000 bu. Oswroo, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Ghain—Wheat steady: No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.00: 50. 2 red Wabash, \$1.01. Oors unchanged. Barler quiet. PEORIA. Oct. 5.—HIGHWINES—Active; sales 700 bris at \$1.00%.

PETROLEUM. PITTSBURG. Pa. Oct. 5.—PETROLEUM—Dull: crude, \$1.03% at Parker's for immediate shipment; reined, 9%c, Philadelphia delivery.
OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 5. - PETROLEUM-Market opene quiet and steady, with sales at 8240, advanced t 83\6c, closing at 82\6c bid; shipments, 58,000; averaging, 56,000; transactions, 175,000. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5. - PETBOLEUM-Market un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Business continues quiet with dry goods package houses. Jobbing trade singgish also, owing to the continued mild weather. Cotton goods quiet and fairly steady in price. Prints in irregular demand, but patchwork styles and specialties fairly active. Gingham's duit. Dress goods in fair request. Men's wear woolens quiet.

WOOL. Boston, Oct. 5. — Wool quiet: fair business: Ohio and Peunsylvania fleeces, 35@37c; Michigan, 32c: Delaine and combing fleeces, 35@44c, mainly at 30@40c.

TURPENTINE. Firm at 27c.

WILMINGTON, OCL 4.-SPIRITS OF TURPESTINE Testing Patent Medicines.

* Mr. Kendricks," said the Colonel, " you are the very man the State of Minnesota has been crying for. We want you to take the first place on the Committee on Medical and Surgical Display, and appoint your own associates and subordinates. Now don't say No, for we can't do without you."

Mr. Kendricks didn't say No. He accepted

the appointment and went to work with a will. There has only been one day of the Fair, you know; but already Mr. Kendricks has been so overworked, so carried away by his enthusiasm,

overworked, so carried away by his enthusiasm, that he will be obliged to resign. "I can't stand it," he said in pitcous tones,—"I can't stand it. Let us go up to your room and Pil tell you all about it."

Well, he did have a hard time. All the men who had porous plasters, and liver pills, and stomach-invigorators, and anti-malarial biters, and electric pads, and galvanic beits got after him as soon as he made his appearance.

"There isn't a fair in the country," shouted one, "that hasn't given the modal to Boggs' Bitter Wine of Barberry,—try it!" And he forced a cordial-glass full down Mr. Kendricks' throat when he went to taste it.

"No tonic equal to 'Torboy's Aromatic Infusion of Ginseng," "howled another; "just tone up your stomach with that;" and down went a dose or the Infusion of Ginseng.

"Take a taplespoonful of 'Henbane's Elixir of Life,' for an antidote to those poisons you've been swallowing," called another; and down went the Elixir.

"I won't taste any more," said Mr. Kendricks'

been swallowing," called another; and down went the Elixir.

"I won't taste any more," said Mr. Kendricks feebly, when the conflagration in his throat, incited by the Elixir, had subsided a little. "Don't say that without giving 'Bolos' Double Extract of Raus' a chance with the rest," protested an argent, and the Rhus went down, and, arraying itself in direct antagonism to all the other elements there, immediately went to work to Mexicanize Mr. Kendricks' system.

"Take a double dose of 'Coffin's Balm of Hemlock," suggested a kind-looking agent, "and you'll feel all right." He pried open Mr. Kendricks' jaws, and in thirty seconds later Mr. Kendricks' nerves displayed unmistakable symptoms of jim-jams in the secondary stage. Mr. Kendricks would have fled, but another agent poured down his resisting throat a wineagent poured down his resisting throat a wine-glass full of "Scroggs" Gastric Essence of Mountain Ash," and he forgot his own name.

Mountain Ash," and he forgot his own name. Then a man dragged him up to his stand and slapped a patent blister on the back of his neck, explaining its virtues in the meanwhile, recounting the first premiums it had taken, and beggring Mr. Kendricks to keep it on a couple of hours to see how it worked.

"The only thing for a weak back," said the agent of "Bleedanblister's Porous Plaster," and, before Mr. Kendricks could protest, his coat was off and the plaster slapped on the small of his back. "Put this on alongside of it," cried the agent of "Bladger's Strengthening Plaster," "and you'll never feel the first one;" so on it went. The other agents crowded round, and they held Mr. Kendricks while they paved his back with plasters, and freecoed his legs with blisters, and swathed his body in electric belts and liver-pads; and, when the police maily rescued him and took him away, just as they were putting him into the carriage one of the agents

came enasing after him, yanked off one of he boots, and before he could be clubbed away he covered the unhappy man's foot with adhesive corn-plasters and bunion-pads. The wreck we carried to the place which had once been it home, and all night long surgeons and physicians stood at Mr. Kendricks' bedside and pumped him out and scraped him off. "I am better now," he said feebly, as he finished his mournful recital, "but I want to resign. I can't stand this kind of work any longer. If they want a man to pass on the plasters and bitters, they must hire a cast-iron man."

BAILROAD TIME TABLE RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. I Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

| Leave. | Arrive Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Caseago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Calcago at 10:30 a. "No other road runs Pullman or any other form at hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—bepot corner of Wells and Rinzie-sta.

——bepot corner of Canal and Rinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATERON
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-a
and Canal and Sixteenth-siz. Ticket Offices, Sp Clargst. and at depots.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 10-vi Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaia the Pacific Exress. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND C KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... *12:30 p m * 3:35 p St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... *9:00 a m * 7:35 p St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... *9:00 a m * 7:35 p St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \$9:00 p m * 7:35 p Peoria, Burlington Fast Expres ... \$9:00 p m * 7:35 p & Keokuk (Express ... \$9:00 p m * 7:35 p Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. *12:30 p m * 3:40 p Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. *12:30 p m * 3:40 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sta Tiche Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

TLLINOIS GENTRAL RATLEGAD Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Raudolph-st., near Clark.

pringfield Express
pringfield Night Express
pringfield Night Express
corla, Burlington & Keokuk,
Peorta, Burlington & Keokuk,
Dubuque & Sloux City Express

a On Saturday night runs to Centralis only b On Saturday night runs to Peoris only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATIROAD

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. epot, corner Canal and Madison-ets. Ticket Offices Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Ho

Mail and Express 8:00 s m 7:00 pm Parine Express 5:15 pm 8:00 s m Fast Line 9:10 pm 6:00 s m BALTIMORE & OHIO, Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mouroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Psimor House, Graid Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building), g Express. 2.50 am j 5:40 am ne. 5:40 pm 7:45 pm

Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Citnton and Carroll-sta., West Sids.
Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisviile, Columbus & Kast Day
Express. 8:40 am 8:70 pm
Kight Express. 9 8:40 pm; 7:70 am

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. Arrivs. Cincinnati, Indianapo'ls & Louis-ville Day Express. 9:40 s m 8:00 p m Night Express. 8:00 p m 9 7:00 s m CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIFOAD.

Ochce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILECAR

Tickes Offices. 7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Deach corner Clinton and Caroli-sts.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
For Racine. Milwaukee, etc. daily. 8.00 pm.
Sauurday's Boat don't leave until. 8.00 pm.
For Manistee. Ludington, etc. daily. 7.00 pm.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily. 6.00 pm.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily. 9.00 pm.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Lacanaba, etc. 7.00 pm.
Friday.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc. 7.00 pm.
Wednesday. Docks, foot of Michigan-av. "Sundays excepted. AISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known Dr. James for the past 22 years has sized at the head of the profession in the treasurent of all special and the head of the profession in the treasurent of all special and the million, explaining who should marry? Why soft their cents to prepay postage, Gall or write; Dr. James has particulated and particulate

Consult personally or by mait, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants curea or no run-

WASHING

Depredations upon Timber-Lands South.

Report of the Speci Investigated t sieu Aff

Itemized Statement I Butler's Prize Grab.

CALCASI THE LOUISIANA TIMBER Special Dispatch to WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct extracts from the report dams and Hale show the e lations upon the Governme has had in attempting to First-There is no evid

First—There is no evid property was abany time ta for public use.

Second—As to the blockas streams, it was found necess across them at various property seized by the Marbut of his possession and be instances it seems that their stretched for a longer period necessary; but it does not a were at any time prevented down any of the navigable sto of Calcasieu. Complaint was made by parties whethese booms mixed with the Marshal, and which it was im without also releasing those the person murmuring most dick, who, referring particul maintained at Ivan Perkins, imposerated with Mr. Postle chaiming that his "timber we monofrated with Mr. Post claiming that his "timber w few days," and that he "by its being stripped." The by its own evidence, his log boom, because there was no float them down; consequer way interfered with by the the practice, ever since the purgaged in cutting and reaw-mills, to stretch booms, of hier water, across the Ca. saw-mills, to stretch booms, of high water, across the Ca tributaries, at the same poi ernment booms were located being used in several instantmost serious loss occass these booms stretched on a Mr. Lyles, whose in number, were de Perkins for a period of nea This boom was kept across the period than was actually ne This boom was kept across period than was actually shown that when Mr. (called to the matter, he die should have been me with the condition of affa taken action earlier than he Third—It is not shown to property were made without Fourth—We fail to disofficers connected with the contemptuously ignored a rights vested by State and 2015.

rights vested by State and Units.

Fifth—It does not appear the try was selsed on the false and tense that it belonged to the that at any time there was an ient pretension to interfere very, and at the same time km it is not claimed that private several instances seized by and, taking into consider number of logs seismpossible to nrevent at sith private property, but the lentionally done, we do not be the whole number of logs seismpossible to nrevent at sith private property, but the lentionally done, we do not be the whole number of logs seiswhere the seismed state or patented fands, and whe application of the claiman ne satisfactory proof that that from other than Governm Szth—If the course of justing carefully obstructed in the rom which the writ of sequence of the logs issued, it have been done by Mr. Carter

Eighth—The case of Capt. been considered.

Nath—It does not appeal instead of actual seizure of inade, for in every case the the actual possession of the Market of the charge that the actual possession of the Market of the charge that the charge sections of navigable stout to private individuals, at this: One Mr. Lyons was, at given authority to raise sun logs for a distance of twelver Sorks of Calcasieu River. As labor, he was to receive one in logs raised,—the other half to over to the Government.

Eigenath—That clizions were sue their ordinary lawful and thous, is not the fact.

The There is no four charge that incorrect and unated had one caused to be us annoyance and injury experience established by such surveinstances, they had been desponent land of its timber.

Thirteenth—That any harsh s nical oppression of hundred calcasieu Parish has been carr a whole year, or for any length same and under the pretended General Government, is without.

That the people of Calcasieu.

fact.

That the people of Calcasien or any one else acting for the plain that the efforts of the Gas stop to the depredations con a stop to the depredations con people on the public lands, is.

It appears from the evidence own observation, that for yes drance other than has been of Government officials, previous ment to duty of Mr. Carter in people of Calcasien, particul within the wooded belt, have timber growing on the public, dividual property, and have a their own use accordingly. In the section mentioned nave timber own use accordingly. In the section mentioned nave tions, been engaged in cutting sawing it into lumber,—other been set aside, given up, or n purpose.

As an indication of the extending business in Calcasieu, it is mention that from ten to tour been established for years of Charles, and kept almost contion. It is said that eleven or busily engaged for a period of and men have grown sudde proceeds of the sale of the by these mills.

The witnesses produced to the only claimed that they timber from the public lands, professed ignorance of the such lands in the parish, besses, after stating that he dwere any Government lands mitted that he had our had mitted that he had purchase tificates of entry under the Hardest of the sale of the by these mills be the sale of the sale of the such lands in the parish, besses, after stating that he dwere any Government lands mitted that he had purchase tificates of entry under the Hardest of the sale of the such lands of these homesteads. Referring to this pretended part of those cogaged as hexistence of Government lands mitted that he had purchase tificates of entry under the Hardest of the such lands which he kne United States, covered with timber in ail that region, and distance of one of the prin look formal possession of sing, by notification, other I there is a legend to the effect ago, a prominent mill-owner cutters to lands which he kne United States, covered with the such Lands.

Admitting all this, Capt. Ghe illustrated that he knew busine testimony tak

INGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD

rg Express ... 7:25 a m 7:30 p m Fxpress ... 7:25 a m 7:30 p m rt Express ... 10:00 a m 3:20 p m Ry Express ... 10:00 a m 3:20 p m 8 ... 10:30 a m 5:40 p m

*12:30 p m * 3:35 p m * 9:00 a m * 7:55 p a * 9:00 a m * 3:35 p m * 9:00 a m * 3:35 p m * 9:00 a m * 3:35 p m

Leave. | Arrive.

5:00 pm *10:45 am

K ISLAND & PACIFIO RAILROAD, Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. *7:25 p m worth & Atch. Ex *10:30 a m * 3:40 p m dation... *5:00 p m *10:20 a m 110:00 p m : 6:15 a m

EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Denville Route."
Clark st., 125 Dearborn st., and Depot, per Clinton and Carroli-sts. Leave. | Arrive. rida Express 9:00 a m * 4:20 p m

DEICH'S STEAMERS. wanker etc. daily 9:00 a m
don't leave until. 6:00 pm
unington, etc. daily 9:00 a m
un, Muskegon, etc. daily 7:00 pm
etc. daily 10:00 a m
oe boat don't leave until. 11:00 pm
Green Bay, Jacanaba, etc. oe boat don't leave untils... 11:00 a m Green Bay, kacanaba, etc... 7:00 p m SUELLANEOUS.

JAMES, ATE DISPENSARY.

"Dr. Kean,

the Y with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longary perior to all prompt cure charges, relong stand-ECAPSULES

Depredations upon Government Timber-Lands in the

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Special Agents Who Investigated the Calcasieu Affair.

South.

Itemized Statement Relative to Gen. Butler's Prize-Money Grab.

CALCASTEU. PRE LOUISIANA TIMBER RING-REPORT OF

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct., 6.—The following extracts from the report of Special Agents dations upon the Government timber lands in the South, and the difficulty the Government has had in attempting to punish the depreda-

First—There is no evidence that private property was abany time taken by Mr. Carter tor public use.

Second—As to the blockading of navigable Second—As to the blockading of navigable streams, it was found necessary to place booms across them at various points, to prevent property seized by the Marshal from passing out of his possession and being lost. In some instances it seems that these booms have been stretched for a longer period than was actually necessary; but it does not appear that vessels were at any time prevented from going up or down any of the navigable streams in the Parish of Calessieu. Comblaint in this respect was made by parties who had logs above these booms mixed with those seized by the Marshal, and which it was impossible to release without also releasing those under seizure; but the person murmuring most was one Mr. Riddick, who, referring particularly to the boom maintained at Ivan Perkins, as he states, "remonosfrated with Mr. Postlethwaite about it," claiming that his "timber would be there in a

rights vested by State and United States patients.

Fifth—It does not appear that private property was selzed on the false and franculent pretense that it belonged to the Government; or that at any time there was any false or frauduent pretension to interfere with private property, and at the same time knowingly seizing it, it is not claimed that private property was in giveral instances seized by the Marshai; and, taking into consideration the large number of logs seized, it was impossible to prevent at times interference with private property, but that it was ever insentionally done, we do not believe is the case. The whole number of logs seized was \$8,803, of which number it was etaimed 10,571 came from state or patented lands, and were released upon the application of the claimants, after producing satisfactory proof that they were actually nut from other than Government lands.

Sizh—If the course of justice was willfully

General Government, is without foundation in fact.

That the people of Calcasieu, or Gen. Seweil or any one else acting for them, should complain that the efforts of the Government to put a stop to the depredations committed by those people on the public lands, is not surprising.

It appears from the evidence, and from our own observation, that for years, without hindrance other than has been offered by corrapt Government officials, previous to the assignment to duty of Mr. Carter in the parish, the people of Calcasieu, particularly those living within the wooded belt, have looked upon the timber growing on the public lands as their individual property, and have appropriated it to their own use accordingly. The people living in the section mentioned have, with few exceptions, been engaged in cutting this timber and sawing it into lumber,—other pursuits having been set aside, given up, or neglected for that purpose.

As an indication of the extent of the lumber.

purpose.

As an indication of the extent of the lumbering business in Calcasieu, it is only necessary to mention that from ten to fourteen sawmilis have been established for years on and about Lake Charles, and kept almost continually in operation. It is said that eleven of them have been busily engaged for a period of ten years at least, and men have grown suddenly rich from the proceeds of the sale of the lumber turned out by these mills.

busily engaged for a period of ten years at least, and men have grown suddenly rich from the proceeds of the sale of the lumber turned out by these mills.

The witnesses produced to sustain the charges not only claimed that they had never taken timber from the public lands, but some of them professed ignorance of the existence even of such lands in the parish. One of these witnesses, after stating that he did not know there were any Government lands in the parish, admitted that he had purchased four or five certificates of entry under the Homestead act, and that he had cut and sold the timber from at least one of these homesteads.

Referring to this pretended ignorance on the part of those engaged as lumberers as to the existence of Government lands in Calcasieu, there is a legend to the effect that, a few years ago, a prominent mill-owner went with his log-cutters to lands which he knew belonged to the United States, covered with the most desirable timber in all that region, and lying within easy distance of one of the principal streams, and look formal possession of the same,—torbiding, by notification, other log and mill men brespassing on the tract thus set apart.

Capt. Daniel Goss, who has been largely engaged in the lumber business, declared, in his testimony taken by us at lake Charles, that he had "cut timber from the Government lands for twenty, thirty—yes, fifty,—years, and so have others;" that it had been the custom to it this, and that he knew but one log-man in hat parish who had not taken timber from the public lands.

Admitting all this, Capt. Goss complained of the ill-treatment which he and other mill and log men had received at the hands of the Government,—stating that every man's business had been stopped for a year, damaged, and injured; that the mills had been idic, and the vessels engaged in the lumber business laid up; and that many of the laboring people had been largening for bread and meat. He believed that "The Government should have sent its agents to say to them, "Now you must sto

ting timber off the Government lands, and pay a reasonable price for what you have out."

This, in all probability, would have been a wisc course had others been disposed, as was Capit Goos and his friends, to accede to the detail to be different to the course of the chast was a Government; but it has been seen than a two is Government; but it has been seen than a two is Government; but it has been seen than a two is Government; but it has been seen than a two is Government; but it has been seen than a two in the promises. All the other proposed to contast what they claimed to be their rights in the premises.

Mr. Allien J. Ferkins the premises.

Mr. Allien J. Ferkins the did a business of upwards of \$300,000 a year previous to the log-sciurues, and Capi. Goos deciared he that, since the theore they were made, but that, since the still to have been so the log-sciurues, and Capi. Goos deciared he that, since the still to have been so the log-sciurues and Capi. Goos deciared he that, since the still to have been so the log-sciurues, and they were made, but they were the containing the sent were the control of the decision of the decision of the decision of the situation of the situation of the situation of the promote of the situation of the government of the situation of south three weeks, without interruption. The mill of Lockwood & Goos, capable of cutting from 60 to 100 logs a day, ran steadily from August, 1877, by the latter part of March, 1878, when it was destroyed by fire, we may make the promote the situation of the proportion of about three weeks, without interruption. The mill of Lockwood & Goos, capable of cutting from 60 to 100 logs a day, ran steadily from 20 to 100 logs a day, ran steadily from 20 to 100 logs a day, ran steadily from 20 to 100 logs a day, ran steadily from 20 to 100 logs a day, ran steadily from 20

without also releasing those under seizure; but the person murmuring most was one Mr. Riddick, who, referring particularly to the boom maintained at Ivan Perkins, as he states, "remonstrated with Mr. Postlethwaite about it," claiming that his "timber would be there in a few days," and that he "would sustain losses by its being stripped." The fact is, as shown by his own evidence, his logs never reached the boom, because there was not sufficient water to float them down; consequently, they were in no way interfered with by the boom. It has been the practice, ever since the people of that region engaged in cutting and running logs to the saw-mills, to stretch booms, especially in time of high water, across the Calcasien River and its tributaries, at the same points where the Government booms were located,—the same boom being used in several instances. Probably the most serious loss occasioned by keeping these booms stretched was entailed on a Mr. Lyles, whose logs, some 600 in number, were detained at Ivan Perkins for a period of nearly three months. This boom was kept across the river for a longer period than was actually necessary, but it is shown that when Mr. Carter's attention was called to the matter, he ordered its removal. He should have been more familiar, however, with the condition of affairs at that point, and taken action earlier than he did.

Third—It is not shown that any seizures of property were made without due process of law. Fourth—We fail to discover wherein the officers connected with these log-seizures have contemptiously ignored and disregarded the circumstance. It is not shown that appear and the process of law. Fourth—We fail to discover wherein the officers connected with these log-seizures have contemptiously ignored and disregarded the circumstance. It is not shown that appear and the process of law. Fourth—We fail to discover wherein the officers connected with these log-seizures have contemptiously ignored and disregarded the circumstance.

running longer, say from fifteen to twenty-five years.

If these eleven mills sawed on an average five logs a day each, 550 logs would have been made into lumber each twenty-four hours, 165, 000 in a year of 300 days, and 1,650,000 in a period of ten years.

Allowing seven logs to an acre, the timber on 235,714 acres (more than all the land belonging to the State and individuals tegether) would have been exhausted.

It is claimed that the timber has been stripped from the State and private lands; in fact, it is known that such is the case; and, this, with the knowledge that the State lands do not, as a rule, produce pine timber suitable for lumber purposes, shows that the public lands have been resorted to for the greater part of the timber necessary to keep the sawmills in operation.

egrams to the daily press, and his actions generally, tended to sir up among the people of the parish a bitter hostility to the officials necessarily connected with the seizures, rendering their duties arduous and perplexing, if not dangerous, and daily contributed to that unformate condition of affairs which had been reached at the time these investigations commenced.

His charges, which have in o instance been sustained, were, in our opinion, made for the purpose of revenigng himself on Mr. Carter and Mr. Gainey for alleged or fancied wrongs done him, and for the purpose of furthering personal ends.

That Mr. Carter was prevented, on account of

him, and for the purpose of furthering personal ends.

That Mr. Carter was prevented, on account of an intimidation caused by the arrest of himself, his assistant, Mr. Postiethwaite, and Deputy-Marshai Gainey, on warrants issued by the Parish Court on affidavits of persons living in Lake Charles, from producing important testimony relative to the acts of those opposed to the action of the Government, and the means resorted to by them to prevent the officers performing their duty, there is no reason to doubt; and it is within our knowledge that Government employes refused to testify before us as to what they knew of threats of violence having been made against the Agent. Marshal, and keepers by the log-men, on the ground that it would not be safe for them to do so.

As the investigation progressed, it was ascertained that other warrants had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Carter and Mr. Gainey, and were in the hands of the Sheriff for execution. One for the arrest of Mr. Gainey was for assault on Capt. Horn with latent to murder, on which charge he could, and probably would, have been held to bait in the sum of \$10,000, an amount it would have been impossible for him to give.

The fact of the existence of these warrants having become known to the officers named, and believing they would be arrested as soon as the investigation closed at Lake Charles, they felt compelled for their personal safety to leave the parish, which they did, and trusted their interest in the investigation to Mr. Lewis, counsel for Mr. Carter.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation, and as soon as the revenue-cutter had passed out-of sight of Lake Charles, warrants of arrest, on

Mr. Carter.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation, and as soon as the revenue-cutter had passed out-of sight of Lake Charles, warrants of arrest, charging them with trespass, were served on Mr. Postlethwaite and Deputy-Surveyor George K. Bradford, and they required to give ball or be committed to the parish prison.

On the morning subsequent to the arrest just mentioned, one of the undersigned, who remained in the parish after the departure of the revenue-cutter, to look after certain Government property lying on the Sabine River, was informed that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Information since received confirms this report, and the failure to execute the warrant seems to have been caused by his leaving the parish sooner than was expected, although the did not go until the completion of his duties.

These arrests of Mr. Carter, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Gainer, and they should be defended and protected against prosecution (under the same) in the State Courts.

Mr. Carter, under instructions from the Department of which he is an officer, has probably done more to recover property unlawfully taken from the public lands, and but a stop to the wholesale depredations committed thereon, than

MARINE NEWS.

Over Two Hundred Vessels Arrive in Forty-eight Hours.

Last Week.

Elsewhere.

The following shows the cargoes and total amount of grain shipments from this port for the

Schr Alleghauy.....43,000 Schr Mongaugon....21,425 Total..........1,802,744

While Mr. Carter was not as systematic in his business-transactions as he might have been, he deserves the bighest praise for the fearless and faithful manner in which, under the most trying difficulties, he discharged his delicate and oberous duties.

He was harassed, threatened with violence, arrested, and abused by those whose unlawful business he had interfered with; offers of money, if not directly made to him, were hinted at, with the hope that he would accept the bribe and abandon the duty npon which he was sent; but, in spite of all opposition and temptation, he seems to have performed it conscientiously and honestly.

That he was discourteous to the people, or refused to listen to them when time and opportunity permitted him to do so, does not appear; that he at any time evinced a desire to cause them needless hardship or trouble, is refuted by their own testimony; and, while he could not be swerved from what he deemed to be his duty in the premises, it is shown that he expressed the wish that they might succeed in settling with the Government for their past offenses with as little suffering as possible, and offered to lay before the proper authorities anything they might desire to present in their own behalf.

His acts have not been, as it is charged, those they might desire to present in their own behalf.

His acts have not been, as it is charged, those of a tyrant or dishonest man, but of a fairminded and faithful official.

There is submitted herewith the testimony taken in this case, covering some 1,200 pages; also, an appendix containing copies of letters, official locuments, telegrams, and articles published in the daily press, pertaining to the log-seizures in Calcasieu and to this investigation.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. ADAMS,

M. H. HALE,

Special Agents Treasury Department.

BUTLER'S "PRIZE." THAT ENORMOUS FEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Of the \$142,411 costs in the Farragut prize and bounty cases, the Auditor's reports in the Supreme Court of his district shows that Gen. Butler and two other of the principal counsel between them received all but \$18,939, namely: \$123,472. The total prize awarded was \$966,120; the bounty awarded was \$268,600. The prize was distributed two different times. The first amount was \$608,530, and the second \$362,600. The \$123,472 was paid in one amount to the three proctors of the libelants, and with the remainder Gen. Butler may be able to say how much he took of this. The lawyers who took the testimony, as will be seen, scarcely obtained a nibble. The costs were:

The Language of the purpose of calculations simply to the purpose of calculations of the Marshail.

Learn. Arrive.

BALTMAT

Commission Profiles

Commission Profiles

Commission Particles

Commission Profiles

Commission Particles

**Commission Particles | a nibble. The costs were:
| OS FIRST DISTRIBUTION. |
| To the three proctors for libelants. B. |
| F. Butler. Nathan Wilson. and J. H. |
| Ashton. 10 per cent on \$603, 520. |
| \$60, 352. 00 |
To the three arbitrators.	4,500.00
Special prize Commissioner.	75,00
Stenographer.	300.96
United States Marshah.	1,30. 40
Clere of Court.	75,80
Anditor's fees.	350.00

70.00 414.80 95.90 51.75 100.00

evidence in all the cases. He did an immense amount of work, and received \$325. The counsel for the United States who ap-peared against the three proctors received \$5,-982,90. Of the remaining \$18,969 the arbitrators, whose decision alone made the award possible, received \$2,500 each. The question as to how much Gen. Butler pocketed is still an open one.

FITZHUGH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6,—Ex-Doorkeeper Fitzhugh has written a letter reviewing all the denials made in the Holman disabled-soldier case, which letter is full of points, and well fortified with letters from others who had a knowledge of the facts in the matter. First, he points out that Holman's statements and those of McConnell, the soldier, contain curious contradictions. One asserts that Holman was present when the appointment was sought and made, and the other as positively declares that he was not. McConnell makes the absurd statement that the appointment was made in the Speaker's room of the House. This is now and has been for a long time a private room. Fitzhugh asks, if Mr. Holman was as anxious for McConnell's appointment as he pretends, how it bappened (since Holman says McConnell had long been seeking the place) that he did not apply for him earlier. Holman had been informed early in December, before the 10th, that two disabled soldiers would be put on the rolls from Indiana, but he did not apply for McConnell till in January. During this time, however, he did urge the ap-pointment of several trom his District on this disabled soldiers' roll, but Fitzhugh was obliged to refuse them places, because none of them were disabled soldiers. Fitzbugh also makes public three letters, each from good authority substantiating his previous statements. THE CONDITION OF VIRGINIA FINANCES THE CONDITION OF VIRGINIA FINANCES is well illustrated by the fact that a Richmond paper gravely compains that a number of runaway matches from Virginia to Washington is serious loss to the revenues of the State accraing from licenses, and that steps should be taken to make such escapades illegal.

GEN. SHENMAN AND FAMILY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Gen. Sherman returned here last eveping from Atlantic City, quite recovered from her recept illness. She was accompanied by her daughter. The General is expected to-morrow.

FAILDER OF THE POTTER FRAUD-HUNT AS A

General is expected to-morrow.

FAILURE OF THE POTTER FRAUD-HUNT AS A CAMPAIGN-MOVEMENT.

Special to Cincinnate Commercial.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The work of the Potter Committee has failen'so flat, as affording effective Democratic campaign thunder, that the Democrate of the Committee have virtually determined not to recommence operations until after the fail elections; and, instead of grinding away at that mud-throwing machine, to devote their time and attention to active work upon the stump, endeavoring to make the "trooly loil" Bourbon Democrats comprehend what the investigation was intended to prove.

The Shipments of Grain by Lake

Nautical Haps and Mishaps Here and

OPAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE

they may be enabled to honestly obtain a supply of logs, the further appropriation of Government timber may be expected.

In view of this fact, there seems to be but one course for the Government to pursue, and that is to offer its lands for sale in opan market, and thereafter to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any person or persons found trespassing thereon.

In connection with matters in Calcasieu, there is no doubt that some trouble and annoyance were experienced by log and mill men in not having their inquiries answered promptly at all times as to what the course of the Government would be towards them, not only in relation to logs which they desired to make, but in relation to logs which they desired to make, but in relation to logs which they desired to make, but in for provate lands, and which they desired to prove out,—owing to the fact that Mr. Carter's field of operations, which not only included Louisians, but other States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippl, and Arkansas, was so large it was impossible for him to be always present in Calcasieu, and give to his duties there that personal attention which they demanded.

While Mr. Carter was not as systematic in his business-transactions as he might have been, he deserves the highest praise for the fearless and gives the h

A GREAT FLEET IN PORT,
A fleet of over 200 vessels has arrived in this
port within the past two days, and up to a late
hour last evening the craft continued to come in.
With the exception of fifteen Lower-Lake schooners
the sall arrivals are in the lumber trade. A number of steamers are included in the total. A fleet of grain carriers was expected, and, with the great number of lumber carriers, will crowd the harbo-

of grain carriers was expected, and, with the great number of iumber carriers, will crowd the harbor with vessels. There are over afty vessels for the lumber market, and they are stretched along the river from State street to Lake and Kinzie, about thirty-dwe lying between Weils and Lake street bridges. The arrival of the fleet has caused several jams, but no serious accidents, and the bridge waits have been numerous since early Saturday morning.

The schr San Jacinto is among the arrivals. She presents a wo-begone appearance, her mainmast having been broken off close to the deck. Her cargo of corn is thought to be slightly wet, and will be unloaded. She was bound to Collingwood with the cargo now in her when she met with the mishap, and her Captain thought it best to return and have the cargo discharged and the damage repaired. The tug Bennett, of Mackinaw, towed the disabled vessel up, and the San Jacinto's master and men were compelled to pull a yawi-boat sixty miles before they obtained the tug. The Bennett left port yesterday for Mackinaw.

The prop John Pridgeon, 4r., grounded on the bar in the river, near the llimos Coutral Sito. Saturday night, and was several hours in working off. A vessel arriving yesterday resports that the schr John Miner was compelled to run'into Milwaukee, her foremast having sprang.

A big jam occurred on the lumber market yesterday morning, and for a time the barkentine Farana and the soow Moses Gage were in danger of iosing their horns, which became fouled.

The Canadian achr Sligo came in leaking, and went to Miller Bros'. dey-dock for repairs.

The schr Mariner also arrived in a leaking condition, and the crew were kept constantly at the pumps to keep her from filling.

PORT HURON. Pont Hunon, Mich., Oct. 6.—Up—Props St. Paul, Cuba, Empire State, Bierckhead and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Salina and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Salina and barges; schrs Pulaski, G. C. Finney.

Down-Props J. Bertschy, Russia, Annie Young, Marine City, Quebec, S. D. Culdwell and consort, Europe with Jos. Benson, J. R. Morrill, Philadelphia with Weeks, R. J. Hackett with C. J. Magili and consort, McClellan and barges; schrs Watertown, H. W. Sage, H. F. Merfy, Golden Fieece, Ishpeming, Commiche, Pierrepont, W. Hanna, Wilcox and raft.

Wind. South: gentle, Weather-Fine.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 6. —Arrivale—Prop Japan, Duluth; prop Germania, Buffalo.

Departures—Props D. Ba llentine, C. J. Kershaw, schr A. B. Moore, Chicago; prop Idaho,

Duluth; prop Araxess, Germania, Sagmaw.

The prop Sanilac came into port this morning in a disabled condition. She will repair here. MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Arrived—Schrs Pathander J M Scott Mineral State

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The river stmr Sylvan Dell has gone down the canal, bound for the Ohio River.

The tug Sweepstakes will tow the schrs Sunnyside and Sweetheart down to Buffalo on their next trip.

Several canal schooners from Oswego. Pair Haven, and Charlotte arrived yesterday with coal. The Lumber Market fleet is a '' sight to see.'' It s the largest that has been here for two seasons. The friends of Capt, Henry Blue congratulated The friends of Capt, thenry Blue congratulated him yesterday on his good fortune and his efforts to save the yacht Cora.

The schr J. M. Hutchinson has been drydocked at Miller Bros.' yards for repairs to the damage done in the last big blow.

Henry Baby, Esq., who so auccessfully managed the star Flora in the excursion busness this season, has arrived from Eric, and it is said he has secured a good boat for next season.

Capt. John Holt. Superintendent of the Life-Saving Station at Cleveland, has resigned. The damage done to the schr E. P. Dorr by her recent missap on Lake Ontario has been fixed at \$119.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual satings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, State street. Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State

street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street,
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joe, sundries, State street,
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joe, sundries, State street,
Prop Stary Grob, Holland, sundries, Magazine,
Prop Stympest, W. Hall, sundries, Market,
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, sundries, Lake street,
Prop Stytan Dell, Cape Vincent, Haht, Rush street,
Prop Stytan Dell, Cape Vincent, Haht, Rush street,
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries, Well Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Sip. Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries, Washingto

treet. Prop Menominees, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street. Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, hunber, Market. Prop City of Montreal, Collingwood, sundries, Adams treet.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop G. Dunbar, Mus-egon, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, State street.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas-Hous Sip.
Tug J. W. Bennett, Mackinaw, towing, Rush street,
Tug Blamarck, Manekaunec, towing, Rush street,
Tug New Era, Grand Havea, towing, Rush street,
Tug Favorite, Mchominec, towing, Rush street,
Tug Sweepscakes, Bufaib, towing, Rush street,
Tug Ciematis, Peshigo, towing, Rush street,
Stune G. Grummond. South Havea, sandries, Rush
Stune G. Grummond. South Havea, sandries, Rush

Stuar G. Grummond. South Haven, sundries, Russirret.
Stuar Corona, St. Joseph, sundries, Russi street.
Stuar Corona, St. Joseph, sundries, Russi street.
Stuar Chicago, Manitowore, sundries, Russi street.
Stuar Muskegon, Muskegon, studries, Russi street.
Schr J. O. Moss. Bluffton, lumber, Market.
Schr D. E. Martin, Muskegon, Inmber, Arnold Silo,
Schr Ligde Dosak, St. Joseph, lumber, Market,
Schr Bertin Barner, Feschana, undber. Burlager, Schr Schrieber, Market,
Schr Bertin Barner, Hamitowore, Jamoer, Market,
Schr Stuny Side. Buffand, coal. Chicago avenue.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Liffic Fratt, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, Lumber, Market,
Schr Jord Star, Muskegon, Lumber, Market,
Schr Jord Star, Muskegon, Lumber, Market,
Schr J. W. Lowa, Muskegon, Lumber, Market,
Schr J. Schr Schreiber, Muskegon, Lumber, Market,
Schr J. Schreiber, Muskegon, Lumber, Market,
Schreiber, Muskegon, Lumber, M

Bark D. A. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, coal, Erie Street, B. A. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, coal, Erie Street, B. A. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, coal, Erie Street, B. B. Bake, Muskegoa, lumber, Market, Schr A. Jackson, Muskegoa, lumber, Market, Schr M. M. Hier, Mensome, lumber, Market, Schr J. M. Fiter, Mensome, lumber, Market, Schr J. Ohn Mark, Manistee, lumber, Treifit street, Schr J. Ohn Mark, Manistee, lumber, Treifit street, Schr J. Gholmark, Manistee, lumber, Lake street, Schr Lottle Cooper, Surgeon Bar, lumber, Market, Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr A. Balkins, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr E. Schr B. Shephere, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr E. Schr B. Shephere, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr J. P. March, Cleveland, coal, Central Wharf, Schr Ervilm Bates, Menominee, lumber, Market, Schr Driver, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Driver, Manistee, lumber, Sampion Ling, Schr G. D. Dousemao, Ford River, lumber, Market, Schr Jever, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Jever, Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr Perry Hannah, Cedar River, posts, Rush street, Schr Perry Hannah, Cedar River, posts, Rush street, Schr Perry Hannah, Cedar River, posts, Rush street, Schr Perry Hannah, Cedar River, Lumber, Clark Street, Muskegon, lumber, Clark Street, Schr Perry Hannah, Cedar River, Lumber, Lark

Schr Petry Hannah, Cedar River, posta, Rush street, Schr J. & A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber, Clark street.
Schr C. Harrison, Muskegon, lumber, Clark street.
Schr C. Harrison, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. M. Fortch, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr F. M. Fortch, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr F. M. Fortch, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Feria, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Feria, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Dresden, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. North, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr C. North, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Korth, Manistee, lumber, Dearborn street.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Manistee, lumber, Dearborn street.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Derrborn street.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Derrborn street.

Schr Rois Belle, Graud Haven, jumber, Rush street. Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, jumber, Dearborn street.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, jumber, Dearborn street.
Schr G. Eilen, White Lake, jumber, Dearborn street.
Schr W. Loutti, Packard's Pier, Jumber, Market.
Schr W. Loutti, Packard's Pier, jumber, Market.
Schr M. Loutti, Packard's Pier, jumber, Market.
Schr H. Schr H. Schreiber, Jumber, Market.
Schr H. Schr, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, jumber, Statson Silp,
Schr Willia, Holland, jumber, no orders.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Andrick, Sturgeon Bay, jumber, Clark street.
Schr Andrick, Sturgeon Bay, jumber, Clark street.
Schr Andrick, Sturgeon Bay, jumber, Clark street.
Schr Andrick, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Andrick, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Holoken, Chariotte, coal, State street.
Schr Holoken, Chariotte, coal, no orders.
Schr Holoken, Chariotte, coal, no orders.
Schr Jennie Mullins, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Jenne Mullins, Muskegon, jumber, Market.
Schr Holoken, Chariotte, coal, no orders.
Schr Holoken, Chariotte, coal, no orders.
Schr Fersts, Ludington, immber, Market.
Schr Jenne McLeod, Party Sound, wood, N. B.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, Jumber, Market.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, Jumber, Setson Silp, Schr Ellizeeth Jones, Clark and Coal, Gas-House Silp, Schr Ellizeeth Jones, Cleveland, coal, Righteenth Street.
Schr Way Colley, Cleveland, coal, Righteenth Street.
Schr Way Colley, Cleveland, coal, Gas-House Silp, Schr Ellizeeth Jones, Cleveland, coal, Reston Silp, Schr Ellizeeth Jones, Clev

Schr Christina Nilsson, Menominee, lumber, Mud Lake. Schr Barbarian, Menominee, lumber, Twenty-second

Allen Silp.
Schr Marnolia, Muskegon, lumber, State street.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, coal, N. Market street. Clara, Manistee, lumber, Market. Skriark, Ocoato, lumber, Market. William Home, Buffalo, coal, no order Thomas Parsona, Charlotte, coal, i Freet.

Schr Nasau, Charlotte, coal, Market.

Schr Trüman Moss, Ford River, lumber, Market.

Schr Hohtauk, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.

Schr Mohtauk, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.

Schr C. D. D., Grand Haven, lumber, Aleus Silp.

Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Aleus Silp.

Schr C. D. B., Grand staven, tumber, Allen Silp.

Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Silp.

schr Eddoraid, Menekaunee, lumber, Barlington, echr Silgo, Port Colborne, light, Miller's dry'dock, Scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr G. D. Norris, Manistee, bood, North Branch, Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankford, lumber, State street, Schr J. M. Schr G. Schr G. M. Schr G. Schr G.

Schr Oneonta, St. Martin's, wood, North Halstee Schr Onconta, St. Martin's, wood, North Haint street.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, wood, North Branch.
Schr Lavinda, Hamiln, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Catchpole, Horn's Pier, tumber, Rush street.
Schr Flicotor, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Flicotor, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Flicitous, Red it ver, tumber, Rush street.
Schr Flichtou, it de it ver, tumber, Rush street.
Schr J. F. Prince, Charlevolx, wood, Rush street.
Schr J. F. Prince, Charlevolx, wood, Rush street.
Schr J. F. Prince, Charlevolx, wood, Rush street.
Schr J. B. Prince, Charlevolx, wood, Rush street.

Sehr Shandon, Port Colborne, 183t, Kush street.
Sehr Mbeking Bild, Horn's Pier, wood, Rush streeten J. F. Prince, Charievotx, wood, Rush streeten J. F. Prince, Charievotx, wood, Rush streeten J. F. Prince, Charlevotx, wood, Rush streeten J. F. Prince, Charlevotx, wood, Rush streeten J. F. Prince, Charles, Railings, Schr W. S. Crosthwatte, Baffalo, grain.
Schr Monte Cloud, Ludington, Ight.
Schr Monte Med Robert, Grain, Schr Mary McVea, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Houtwell, Robert Mary McVea, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Aloutoss, Kingston, grain.
Schr Aloutoss, Kingston, grain.
Schr Aloutoss, Kingston, grain.
Schr Louise A. Burton, Mainstee, Ight.
Schr Gobawk, Buffalo, grain.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Gebraha, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gle Barnes, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gle Garnes, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Jesephine Lawrence, Ludington, Ight.
Schr Jesephine Lawrence, Ludington, Ight.
Schr Hornnec Levter, Manistee, Iight.
Schr Hornnec Levter, Manistee, Iight.
Schr Montor, Muskegou, Ight.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, Ight.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, Ight.
Schr Hornnec Levter, Manistee, Iight.
Prop J. Prilgeon, Jr., Buffalo, sundries, Prop J. Prilgeon, Jr., Sarpia, sundries, Schr Harnes Posk, Jr., Buffalo, grain, Schr Harnes Manistee, Iight.
Schr Adaunto, Muskegon, Iight.
Schr Harnes Posk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries, Schr Harnes Poskout, Ludington, Iight.
Schr Harnes Poskout, Ludington, Iight.
Schr Harnes, Poskout, Ludington, Iight.
Schr Adaunto, Muskegon, Iight.
Schr Harnes Poskout, Ludington, Iight.
Sc

HYDE PARK.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees Satur day evening. President Bennett sent in a commu-nication on the subject of the proposed ditch for drainage purposes on the west side of Stony Island avenue, from Ninety-first street south. He had delayed extening the notice for proposals, so that he might by the matter before the Board for its mature sideration. The fall from Nipety-first street to Calumet Lake was about fourteen inches, and if a ditch were properly cut it would draw off a great ditch were properly cut it would draw off a great amount of the water in the basin about Grand Crossing, and make available a great many acres of land now entirely submerged. In view of this, he did not think the improvement should be made from the General Fund, as was proposed, but should be done by special assessment. It was doubtful, moreover, whether the Board could make the improvement in the way proposed. The only available appropriation was the Drainage and Bridge-Repair Fund. It was questionable whether drains chould be constructed from a fund set apart for their repair. Therefore, he had not signed the contract for the execution of this work, and recommended that, in the necessary revision of the action of the Beard, the whole subject be reconsidered, and the improvement made by special assessment, as provided by the substitute offered by him.

THEODORE THOMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—Theodore Thomas. with his family, furniture, and musical library. arrived in this city yesterday, and to-day has been closeted with the Directors of the College of Music. He will immediately begin the con-ganization of the orchestra, a work which may possibly be attended with some difficulty un less local musicians should be willing to enter into an arrangement by which they would be paid directly for symphony concerts and concert tours only, and share to the tinancial responsibility of the rest. It is not deemed possible for this city to maintain a large orchestra composed entirely of salaried members who have no employment outside. Mr. Thomas, in conversation to-day, expressed himself as heartily glad to be at last in Cincinnati. The last few weeks of his stay in New York were not in all respects pleasant. Several persons, particularly ladies, who had been among the most prominent at his symphony concerts, had apparently taken pains of late to show their altered feelings towards him.

THE RAILROADS.

Some of the lows papers predict the speedy issolution of the Iows pool between this city and Omaha, claiming that the provisions of the agreement have been daily violated during the last few years. There are in the pool three last few years. There are in the pool three roads, the Chicage & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It has been in existence several years, and was organized to prevent the three roads from cutting each others' throats at competing points. It was understood that neither company should put itself in the position of competitor at any other point,—tnat is, that neither road should acquire possession of any line which traversed a locality reached by either of the others. A Clinton (Iowa) paper says that all the roads

Clinton (Iowa) paper says that all the roads making up the pool have gradually receded from this portion of the contract, until the little City of Clinton is left almost the only point both the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy agree to keep away from, and, judging from appearances, that paper concludes that it is only a ances, that paper concludes that it is only a question of a very short time when the agreement as regards Clinton will be violated. Among the violations of the original agreement

Among the violations of the original agreement the following are mentioned:

The purchasing by the Rock Island Line of the Des Moines Valley Road puts the former Company in competition with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Ottumwa and Keokuk. The nurchase of the Neckford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company makes the latter a competitive of the Neck Island Road at Rock Island and Davenport. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company makes the latter a competitive of the Neck Island Road at Rock Island and Davenport. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Sextending Its road from Knosville to Des Moines. —for which project Des Moines has just voted a tax,—which extension puts this road in competition with the Rock Island at Des Moines & House of the Rock Island Road has already extended its Washington Branch to Knosville, which makes Knoaville a competition & Quincy Roads. The Rock Island Company has just completed a lease of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road, and the Gate City says. "We understand also that it is the purpose to form a connection with Sioux City." which, if done on an independent line of its own, brings the Rock Island in connection with the the Northwestern X Sioux City." which, if done on an independent line of its own, brings the Rock Island in connection with the the Northwestern X Sioux City." which, if done on an independent line of its own, brings the Rock Island in connection with the the Northwestern X Sioux City." which, if done on an independent line of its own, brings the Rock Island in connection with the the Northwestern Road, Recently the Davenport & Northwestern Road, Roads competitors at Davenport. So it will be seen that the laws of trade and commerce are more potent than the written agreements of railroad companies.

It is claimed that the Chicago, Rock Island &

Pacific Railroad has an eye on the Indiamapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and intends to purchase it if it can be had at a reasonable price.

An effort is being made to foreclose the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad as soon as possible. Judge Brown, of Detroit, said the other day he would expedite the litigation, and order

The Grand Division of the Railway Condu tors' Brotherhood, or Order as it is now called, has not yet gotten through its work. It is ex-

has not yet gotten through its work. It is exposted to complete all the work on hand to-day.
To-morrow the Railway Conductors' Benevolent
Association will hold its annual session,—many
of the conductors remaining over to take part
in this meeting.

William A. Thompson, ex-M. P. for Welland,
Ont., died last Tuesday at the age of 62 years.
When 18 years old be came from Scotland and
settled in Buffalo.

He constructed the Erie &
Niagara Railroad.
The Canada Southern Railroad owes its existence to him. After the Niagars Railroad. The Canada Southern Railroad owes its existence to him. After the tragic death of Zimmerman the project of the Great Southern Railroad of Canada fell through. Thompson took up the scheme, personally canwassed the different counties through which the road was to run, obtained bonuses from each varying from \$80,000 to \$200,000, succeeded in getting the Company organized, and lived to see the road in its present excellent condition.

AMUSEMENTS

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. R. M. ROOLEY......Sole Proprietor and Manager.
PRICES-25c, 50c, 75c, and 81. Matinees, 25c and 50c.

ONE WEEK ONLY. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND REVIVAL THIS WEEK OF THE TWO ORPHANS! With Its Beautitel Scenic Effects! THE TWO ORPHANS

MATINEES. Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and \$1. Prices, only 25 and 50 ets. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Only Twelve Days More!

ADMISSION:
ADULTS25 CENTS | CHILDREN15 CENTS

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. Every evening this week and at Matinees Wednesd and Saturday, the eminent Character-Actor. DOMINICK MURRAY. ESCAPED FROM SING SING; Or, Criminal Life in New Yora, Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. No extra charge for reserved seats. Prices, 50; 75c, and \$1, according to location. Gal-lery Admission, 25c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

STARCH. **ERKENBRECHER'S**

Bon-Ton Starch Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-

cally Pure. It is snowflake white. It is snowfiske white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands. It is packed in Pound Parcels.
Full Weight guaranteed,
It costs less money than any
Starch in the World.
It is manufactured in the heart of
the greatest cereal region of the
Globe.

Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

Erlandracher's Borld-Francis Corn. Storch for Phod.
BAYON C. NATIONS.
Solo Northwestern Agents, Citicans.

FHELP FOR THE WEAK **NERVOUS ANI**

> The afflicted can now be restored to perfec health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

For self-application to any part of the body

meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, and, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet you diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifair ous forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do yor feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack to power of will and action? Are yor subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless moping, unfit for business or pleasure, an subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kid neys, atomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism neuralgia or sches and pains? Have yo been indiscreet in early years and find you self harnssed with a multitude of gloom, symptoms? Are yon timid, nervous, an forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidenciny ourself and energy for business pursuits Are you subject to any of the following symitoms: Restless nights, broken sieep, night mare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, busing the same and blotches on the face and buck, an other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-sized, and even tiold, suffer from nervous and physical debity. Thousands of females, too, are broke down in health and applies when the is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS cure these various diseased conditions, all other means fail, and we offer the convincing testimony direct from it flicted themselves, who have been restor HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for Descriptive Panprier and TRE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Historited Journal, containing full particular and information worth Thousands. Colless mailed free. Call on or address. PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST., CHICAGO. Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the sourious.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES!

Gold Band Shades... Spel Plain Best Quality...
Plaint adjustable curtain cornices (will Al and down, wainted and best part). Great bargas from oil-cloths. These are all superior and goods. and certainly the greatest bargains were of goods. And certainly the greatest bargains were of goods. Open evenings until so clock.

LADD & Cu., 372 State-at., near Harrison. WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of I 571 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill. A Charliable Institution incorporated Sept. 1, 1871, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of the diseases and accidents poculiar to women. THE WOMAN'S FREE DISPENSARY

Connected with this Institution
Is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 75 o'clock, for the gratultous treatment of diseases of STEEL PENS. SPENCERIAN

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION. n Twenty Numbers Samples Including the popular numbers, 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad 3-16-18 Wine Points 16-18 IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York

OCEAN STEAMSRIPS. National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

INMAN LINE. The Steamship. City of Chester. will sail in New York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Thursday, Oct. 5. am. Cabin message, 3100, 880, and 590; steer 528. Steamsers of this line carry no live at a may kind. Company's office, 32 South Clark Chicago. Fix Ancils C. BEGWN, Gen? West'n An

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. The steamers of this Company will sai every Saunday from Bremen Fier, foot of Third-att, Hobbert Risks of Fassage-From New York to Softhangeon London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, Siley second cable, Sol, gold; steerage, Sile currence, For Freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Locks for Custon Bonded Warehouses.

Bonded Warehouses.

TRASSEY DEPARTMENT,
Scaled proposals are invited until to victor 2, 1878.

Scaled proposals are invited until to victor 2, 1878.

Monday, Oct., 14., 1878. for furnishing the Treasury Department local suitable for distential Customs Bushed from time to distential Customs Bushed from time to distential Customs Bushed Form time to the proposals will be accompanied by samples of the locks offered. The proposals will be addressed to the secretary of the Treasury, and maybed "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, to waive informalities, and to adopt any lock which may be found best adapted to protect the increase of the public service.

[Stated]





STEVENS ELEGANT AND COMMOD PHOTOGRAPHIC 85 and 87 East Madison-St., Opposite Tribung B

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

The Hon. James G. Blaine, Sen Maine, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

R. S. Brownell, of the Union Hotel, Galesburg, is stopping at the Tremont House. Col. Richard S. Brownell, proprietor of the Union Hotel at Galesburg, is at the Tremont

Dr. C. H. Newhall, of the Roberts Musi cal Agency of Boston, is a guest at the Tremon

eph Murphy and the "Kery Gow" Combinati domiciled at the Tremont House. Col. F. Willis Rice, editor of the Natio

Two atchels filled with woaring apparel wait an owner at the Central Station. They were eft on the corner of Fifth avenue and Lake street a drunken man yesterday afternoon. Supt. Charles H. Jennings, of the Exposi-on police, was presented Saturday evening with a genificent gold star, set with diamonds, by his any Irience. George Kimbark, Esq., presented

Missing from No. 52 Hawthorne avenue, Van Salm Anton, 47 years of age, medium hight, slim built, and clad in dark assits and overcost. He is supposed to be suffering from a fit of tempo-tary insanity.

cry meanary.

Capt. William Caskell, wife, Arthur E.

uest, and W. Ray, a party of Londonera, are
opping at the Grand Pacific, en route to Calirma and other points of interest in America for
pleasure trip. They will return and "60"

ective J. M. Scott last night went to

old for the purpose of bringing back to this James Donobne, who is wanted for beating a user named Henry Hilleger out of a \$500 draft. Granger wished to cash the draft, and Dono-bbined him with spielmarks and a package of coller."

Every harriet in the Union has its curiosires in the way of animals. Chicago had a cowist committed suicide by kicking over a lamp,
making a funeral pyre of the greater portion of the
ity. Another cow vesterday walked into her stail
a barn at No. 22 Bird street, after having been
may for upwards of two years. The owner, Jerry
orden, says the cow evidently belongs to the
recuback persuasion, or, at least, that her return
ill put greenbacks in his pocket.

The holiest of all Hebrew holidays is being

to be made—was in fact begin yesterday—to revive in this community the somewhat somnolent cause of total abstineace. The promise of this revival is held out in the persons and by the configor to men, who, though young in years and reform work, bring with them from the fields of their labors—Lafayette, and—a love-for the work, direless energy, and reputations born of success in the missions which they have undertaken. They are hir. Milo F. Ward and Mr. Lafayette linghes. Both of them signed the Murphy pledge, and thereafter devoted themselves assiduously to the work among their fellowmen. It was in great part due to their efforts that 13,000 pledges were signed in Lafayette, a city of about 25,000 inhabitants.

Their first work in Chicago was done yesterday at a meeting held at the Clark Street Methodist Church at 4 o'clock. The attendance was not as great as might be desired, but this Mr. Hughes said was what he had expected to encounter.

The exercises of the afternoon were of an introductory character. The usual relignous services were observed in the opening and close of the meeting, and hymins were sung at intervals throughout the afternoon. Mr. Hughes made an exhortive address, as did also Mr. Ward. They said that they first had to become acquainted. They were simply two young men, boys one might say, with nothing in their hearts but a desire to work for the glory of God. They wanted no money—all they wanted was co-operation in their had been ninety-one saloons at Lafayette for 25,—000 people, and there were put 3,000 here for 500,000 persons. With carnest work, aided by the co-operation of Chicago workers, the speaker expected to be able to fill the Tabernacle oy and by. Mr. Ward asid that their work should be begun at the roots of the tree. If the roots were shaken the whole tree. He should regime it the thore, and make personal appeals to them upon the streets and wherever they could be found.

The next meeting will be held at the Clark-street church to-night at 7:46 o'clock.

His proposed to the propos



THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Ada M. Osborn filed a bill Saturday against her husband, Sylvanus F. Osborn, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion. Judge Farweil Saturday granted a decree of di-

Judge Farwell Saturday granted a decree of di-vorce to Mary E. Slattery from James F. Slattery on the ground of drunkenness; the complainant to have the care of the children. Judge Williams granted decrees to Glies Hub-bard from Jennie Hubbard on the ground of adul-tory; to Ruth Hart from John Hart for desertion; to Heary Smith from Rebecca Smith for adultery.

Judge Harlan will hear the motion to dissolve he injunction in the case of Foster vs. The Metro-olitan City Railway Company this morning at 12 odge Harian will decide the motion for injunc-tin the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western from Company to-morrow afternoon at 2 ock.

The new chancery rules go into effect to-day in a Circuit and Superior Courts. Judge Harian will leave the city to-morrow even-

discharge was insued Sabaras, we see again.
Aradford Hancock was appointed provisional Asnee of William Scott Robinson, with anthority
sake possession of the assects and collect rents.
The decres confirming the composition of A. B.
saker, & Co. was set aside.
In this case of William Dyson et al., the Assignment

cd at \$000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Illinois Lineu Company began a suit for 7,000 against George Miller.

R. R. Clark began in action in trespass against avid ball and Edward and Harmon Dahlke to rever \$1,000 damages.

Charles Carbart filed a bill against his partner, mes H. Sandy, asking for a dissolution of the rinting business, in which they have hithertosen engaged, and for an account.

John F. Ryan commenced an action in trespass

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODG Fra Millard vs. John W. Ehrman; deficiency de 4,059.70.—Rebert E. Kelly vs. Solomon Snow ce, \$1,438.58.

THE TAILORS.

One of the men employed there told the cause of two more reductions had been made, and the wages forced down so low that the men could stand it no The Chairman stated that it looked astonishing that the tailors should again have been driven into a strike. They had been driven to this by the starvation wages which they were getting. Formerly the wages were such that if a reduction were decided upon by the bosses they could still earn chough to live. But now the wages were so low that they could stand no reduction without subjecting themselves to the greatest privations. Singly they could accomplish nothing, but united they would no donot carry their point. They must, therefore, get up an organization which could take care of those who were thrown out of work by the greedness of the bosses. If they stood together the bosses would not be able to detate terms to them. They must have workingmen, and to get them they must again come to them and give them tiving wages, or else the bosses would be compelled to close their shops altogether. The great progress made in machinery during the last few years was greatly defrimental to their unterests. If it was not for the machine-work there would be ten times as many custom tailors needed. Owing to the competition of machines, they were composited to earn fair wages because they must look forward to the time when they would have no work at all. Besides this, there were though the for the machines. The only way they could get some benefit out of the machines was by reducing the hours of isoor, as in that way more men would have to be employed. If they would not hope the mercy of the oosses. Their principal work was to think over means how loget the best of their workingmen and to get rich off their labor. If this was honest work, for he was continually considering how to rob the people. There was not the least difference between the two. The workingmen must take more interest in politics than they had done heretofore. They

was that ther continually allowed themselves to
be deceived by the nourgeois press. The workingmen had been kept in such ignorance by the press
that they had lost their courage, and would not
raise a hand too better their condition, but would
rather allow themselves to be decimated by famine
and postilence. As long as they allowed themselves
to be thus led by the nose they did not deserve a
better fate. Strikes were useless unless they were
strikes for the reduction of the hours of labor, for
by such strike alone could they carry their point
and better their dondition.

The Chairman stated that the German Section
had made provisions for the support of the men
who were on a strike.

One of the strikers stated that he did not think
they needed much support for the present, as they
had still sufficient means to hold out for a little
while, yet they were very much obliged for the
kind offers that have been made by their brethren,
It was also stated that the Seandinavians had set
aside a sum of money for the support of the strikers.
A gentleman stated that kly made a statement
that he paid as high as \$13.50 for an overcost,
while really he pays but from \$7\$ to \$10.

The announcement was made that the English
speaking tailors would hold a grand mass-meeting
this evening at No. 59 State street, corner of Randolph, to organize an English Section.

A committee was appointed to assist in organizing the English branch this evening.

An adjournment was then had.

LOCAL POLITICS.

QUARRELING PIATISTS.

There was a meeting of quarreling Fiatiets yesterday afternoon at Maskell Hall, about 150 persons participating. The meeting had been called by what used to be known as the McNally faction by what used to be known as the McNally faction of the soft-money men, but since he has been bounced and his crowd has divided into factions. Those calling the meeting were really the Dunne-O'Connor, or Irish, faction of McNally's original faction. At least, Pat Dunne and Jim Lyman had charge of the affair, and they called themselves the to: and they had not only met themselves, but had invited members of the National branch of Fiatists to join them, and the result was that the Nationalists accepted the invitation with such liberality that they had to many vites on their side of the commany vites on their side of the commany vites on their side of the content.

the invitation with such liberality that they had too many votes on their side for the comfort of the authors of the council.

The meeting; was somewhat slow in getting together. It was apparent that the two factions of the "giant party" understood one another, for as they filed into the hall they were seated on opposite sides. Jim Lynan, of the Dunne-O'Comon faction, called the gathering to order, and nominated G. W. Waste as Chairman. A howl of opposition came from the Nationalist side, and, though Waite had been overwhelmingly voted down. Lyman pretended to be in doubt about the result. Another vote was taken on the question, and still another, and finally Waite had to back out.

A Mr. Copper was then put in nomination for

out.

A Mr. Cooper was then put in nomination for Chairman, but Lyman got on his ear and said he would act himself to settle all disputes, and he proceeded to act and to state the object of the meeting, which he said was to build up the Greenback cause and to consult as to what was best to be done to advance its interests. They had not come to advance any of the candidates for Sheriff or any other officers, but to harmonize all the factions.

ions.

Mr. Cooper arose with elenched fist and proceeded to denounce the meeting, insisting that it was a damnable endeavor to overlook the original Greenback party—an attempt to strangle the flat "giant."

The party had nominated a ticket, and he proposed to stand by it through thick and thin. [Cheers.] The party had nominated a ticket, and he proposed to stand by it through thick and thin. [Cheers.]

Mr. Dunne tried to pour oil on the troubled waters.

Mr. Hotten, amid considerable confusion, got up and inquired who was leading the meeting.—who was behind it. No one answering his question, he proceeded to answer it himself.

who was behind it. No one answering his question, he proceeded to answer it himself.

[hisses], whom he characterized as a political prostutute of the fonlest order,—a man who had sold out the party before and was endeavoring to sell it out again. [Applause, and cries of "Good."]

[Mr. Hotten wanted the Toledo platform adopted at once, and until then nothing could be done. If the meeting could not stand on the platform he would have nothing to do with it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Robinson offered, as a substitute for the motion to adopt the Toledo platform, the following resolution:

Resonsed, That we heartly indoorse and adopt the Toledo platform, and ratify the ticket now in the field under the suppless of the National Greenback parts

Mr. MURPHY,

the Secretary, next arose to speak.

Mr. Cooper stopped him to say that he had understood that serious charges had been preferred against him, which, if true, unsitted him for the position he held and for membership in the party. [Confusion.]

ways was. Ledhue was willing that Murphy should but he wanted him to understand that there een in the room who knew him to be a dis-man. [Sensation.] Dunne wanted to know if the speaker reto him. Ledhue said he did not, but had referred to

"Do you deny the fact that you are a defaulter to society to the amount of \$2."

Mr. Murphy denied the charge, and, a row being imminent, the Chair cut off the colleguy by the vigorous use of his gavel.

The question of the propriety of the introduction of the resolution of Mr. Robinson was then called up, and the Chair held that it was out of order. Mr. Coopes said the Nationalists present had no authority to enter into any compromises now or at any other time. Their party had a tacket in the field, and if the Dunne-O'Connor gang wanted to vote for it, they were welcome.

A member sanguested the appointment of a committee of three from the two factions to consult and report, but the Nationalists would have nothing to do with the scheme.

do with the scheme. Robinson called up the Toledo platform eyening to prolong the quarrel.

Throughout the meeting, which was extremely boisterous, the object of the Dunne-O'Connor crowd was to get the Nationalists to drop their candidate for Sheriff and take up O'Connor, which they will not do under any circumstances, and it may be safely said that the coveted union will never be made.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

For the first time this season the New Chicago
Theatre was well filled last evening, although the Incatre was well nied last evening, although the Isruelities, who are among the best patrons of this place of amusement, were prevented from going on account of their great housing, "Your Kippur." The magnet which wrought this wonder was Mr. Wurster's new star. Miss Alwins Heynold, who enjoys an enviable reputation as a brilliant and sparkling soubcette and burlesque actress. Thus far she has appeared in this coun-try only in New York and San Francisco, where she try only in New York and San Francisco, where she played with immense success. She made her debut last evening in Mannstaedt's brilliant singing farce "Das Milchmaedcnen von Schoeneberg" (The Mikmaid of Schoeneberg). This play was successfully performed at Wurster's Theatre last senson with Miss Cottrelly in the leading part. As Miss Cottrelly has been considered the best exponent of this difficult delineation, it was a risky venture on the part of Miss Heynold to choose the same part for her debut, and thus call out a comparison. Still; the success she achieved last evening showed that she had made no mistake. The two soubrettes can hardly be compared. Each one is great in her way, and each one delineates the character in a different manner. Cottrelly plays it with refined elegance, while Miss Hernold disniawa a fund of way, and each one delineates the character in a different manner. Cottrelly plays it with refined elegance, while Miss Heynold displays a fund of terse humor and abandon that is equally effective. Miss Heynold can hardly be called a souhertte,—she is a female low comedian in the full sense of the word. She has a good soprano voice, well-trained, but not very strong. Her acting and singing last evening made her a favorite at once, and she will no doubt succeed in filling the New Chicago Theatre better than it has oven thus far this season.

FRAUDS IN SUGAR.

Mr. William T. Booth, of the firm of Booth & follows regarding the frauds in sugar, before Means Committee of Congress, Sept. 18:
Q.—Please state vour onsiness, Mr. Booth, and the house with which you are connected? A.—I am a member of the firm of Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners.

here as a sugar refiner, and I speak as a re-Mr. Dutcher is reported to have testified, pear here as a sugar refiner, and I speak as a refiner. Mr. Dutcher is reported to have testified, also, that the refiner had no advantage over the importer in bringing sugars to this market. I think that when the way in which the refiners have operated in the past comes to be understood (recently, I believe, an order has been issued prohibiting it), but when it is understood that the refiner has been in the habit of taking the sugar to his dock, that that dock is almost exclusively for the use of the refiner, and that there those sugars can be landed, and weighed, and sampled, and passed line the refiner, and that there those sugars can be landed, and weighed, and sampled, and passed line the refinerly in a very short time, and that instances have occurred where within twenty-four hours of the time when the sugars were landed at the refiner's dock they were melted, and all chance of identifying them lost, it will be seen that the refiner has an advantage which the importer has not. It may be, of course, that Mr. Dutcher has been reported as saying what he did not say. Mr. Havemeyer is reported in the Commercial Advertiser as saying that not a pound of adulteration ever entered his refinery. Is that your testimony, Mr. Havemeyer?

Mr. Havemeyer—That is my testimony.

Mr. Booth—Do you mean by that statement that not a pound of adulteration has ever entered your refinery?

Mr. Havemeyer—I mean that not a pound has

not a pound or an interaction mae over entered your refinery?

Mr. Havemeyer—I mean that not a pound has ever entered my refinery to be used in sugar.

Mr. Booth—Or in the product of your refinery?

Mr. Booth—Sugar or sirup?

Mr. Havemeyer—Sugar.

Mr. Booth—Not sirup?

Mr. Havemeyer—Not sirup. The question was about sugar.

Mr. Havemeyer—Not sirup. The question was about sugar.
Mr. Hooth—I think the question was about the adulteration of sugar, or of any of the products of your refinery.
Mr. Havemeyer—No. sir: it was about the adulteration of sugar for export, and I said that not a pound of adulterating matter-entered into the sugar produced by our refinery for export, and I say so now.
Mr. Booth—But for sirup such matters have been used?
Mr. Havemeyer—For sirup we used what you did, a little sulphuric acid to reduce the crystallization.

Mr. Havemeyer—For sirup we used what you did, a little sulphuric acid to reduce the crystallization.

Mr. Booth—Nothing else?

Mr. Havemeyer—Nothing else.

Mr. Booth—No tin?

Mr. Havemeyer—No tin, not lately.

Mr. Havemeyer—No tin, not lately.

Mr. Havemeyer—About five years ago we used tin, and our chemist left us and went to Booth & Edgar and others, taking with him our secret. I do not know how much Booth & Edgar paid him, but others paid him \$1,500 or \$2,000 for a secret which belonged to us.

Mr. Booth—Are you under oath now?

Mr. Havemeyer—No, I am not under oath now.

Mr. Booth—Well, if you wish to talk back you must swear to what you say, as I am doing. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything about that chemist that Mr. Havemeyer refers to, but the fact is he never came to us. We never had but one chemist in our employ, and that was Dr. Chandler, the President of the Board of Health of this city. This question arises above the interests of Mr. Havemeyer, above the interests of the importers, into a great practical moral question, which touches the interest of the whole of the beople of this country, and in my judgment affects even the life of this Government. If the allegations which have been made from time to tune in the newspapers in regard to frands in sangars are correct, them, as a Government officer said to me not long ago. "the Government officer said to me not long ago." the Government officer said to me not long ago. "the Government officer said to me not long ago." the Government of the United States may as well give up undertaking to collect its revenue." Now, the difficulty of furnishing proof in regard to this matter of fraud is sugary says the same and the summary of the united has been said to me since I came into this room.

An Auditor—Who was it?

Mr. Booth—No matter who it was. This kind of cross-examination has been rained out, labelitive. That has been said to me: "I would like to testify there, but I dare not. I am in ousiness here, and if I go in th

proof that there has been fraud committed on the Government. And I wish to say here that in any remarks I may make in regard to Government officials, or in regard to these samplers, these poor men whose bread and butter depends on their positions, and who hold their positions only as long as the influence of certain men can be retained on their side, I do not mean to hold them up as the orincipal offenders. I have great sympathy for them. Their position has been a hard one. They have been exposed to influences which I pray fod I may never be exposed to. Theirs is a hard case, and I wish to speak of them tenderly and with pity. But for those mean in this city who have comived at fraud, who have allowed their clerks and their employes to go to these poor men and bribe them, and then, when the charge of fraud is brought against them, claim that it is a matter of collusion between the Custom-House officers and their own clerks. Words fail me to express my contempt. I feel deeply in this matter. I have been at work for a good while looking into it. I am known to all these gentlemen here present. For twenty-five years I have gone in and out here engaged in this sugar business; I am, I believe, the oldest man today who has bought sugar for refining in the City of New York. Now, I do say that I know that there have been frauds in this sugar business; I am, I believe, the oldest man today who has bought sugar for refining in the City of New York. Now, I do say that I know that there have been frauds in this sugar business; I am, I believe, the oldest man today who has bought sugar for refining in the City of New York. Now, I do say that I know that there have been frauds in this sugar business; I have the content has been robbed, and I know that unless this matter is taken up, and unless these abuses are rectified by the Government, more men must come to greef than have alreasy come there. The information which I have alreasy come there. The information which I have on this subject as confidential, and cannot be used at

from sugar-cane!" I said that fraud on the revenue was the father. He had two wives. Would you like to see another one of them?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Booth—Here it is—tin! [producing a chemist's vial containing a sample of tin], and here is another [producing a smaller vial of tin].

I tell von, sir, that adulteration of sugar doss concern the Committee of Ways and Means; it concerns the Board of Health, it concerns everybody. Think of it? By and by when the people of this country have eaten enough of this redned sugar to become tin lined, so that the stomach and bowels shall be coated with tin, what a pleasant thing it will be to us fathers of families! Our children won'tcry any more, there will be no more stomach-ache; for the stomach will be tin-lined! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap will be no more in demand, and who will care for the yellow fever or the cholera? Did you ever hear of a man with tin intestines having the cholera? It is impossible! Somebody has said here that this talk about adulteration was all bosh. I am on oath, sir. This sample that I have shown you came from a gallon of sirup made by a sugar refiner in this city. It was sont to Dr. Chandler, the President of the Board of Health, analyzed by him, and returned to me, and the refiner who made the sirup, when he discovered that I had the sample, lauchingly said, "I didn't think you could find it, but you can't find it now." I got another sample of his sirup and sent it to Dr. Chandler, and from that came this smaller tin wife that I have shown you, and after that the refiner gave it up. This question of adulteration has become one of national importance. The people of the country are deeply interested in it aside from these statements which you see in the papers. I venture to say that within the last tweive months more refined sugar has been returned to the refiners of this country from the least tweive months more refined sugar by a sufform rate of duty on ail sugars, including refined? I stand here to day as a rediber, as a man who expects

pects to make his bread and butter out of that business, to plead for a uniform rate of daty on all sugars up to No. 16, excluding foreign refined sugars. I want to save the business. I am pleading for Mr. Havemeyer's 5,000 men, for his \$3,000,000 invested in bricks and mortar; I am pleading for all these refiners, to save them and their property from the storm that will inevitably sweep over us and destroy us all unless we compromise on this question now. I give you this \$5,000,000 invested in cricks and mortar: I am pleading for all these refiners, to save them and their property from the storm that will inevitably sweep over us and destroy us all unless we compromise on this question now. I give you this as my deliberate judgment as a refiner upon this question. I speak from the refiner's standpoint. What has been the history of this race in adulteration in every business? Why, always the worst man wins. It is the man who will gel fathest, who will sell himself body and soul to the devil most completely, who wins in that race. And when he does win what is his crown? It is, that the people of the country rise up in their indignation and sweep him and his business out of existence. Now I claim that a uniformate of duty on all sugars up to No. 16 will save the refining usiness and give the people of this country an opportunity, which they do not have now, of using foreign raw sugars if they wish to, thus tending to clevate this redning business into an art, instead of degrading it as it is now being degraded. Do you ask me whether I believe that the refiners adulterate their sugars? Do yon ask me, as you asked Mr. Fuller the other day, whether I know how they do it? I tell you, Nes, I do. I know that they adulterate their sugars, and I know how they do it? I tell you, Nes, I do. I know that they adulterate their sugars, and I know how they do it? I tell you, Nes, I do. I know that it is not bosh. A man came to me some time ago and said: "Doctor, "—they call me Doctor down-town because I studied medicine before I went into the refining business remarks and mobobed will me Doctor down-town because I studied medicine before I went into the refining business,—a man came to me and said, "Doctor, you are a fool," I said, "It may be so, but I' am a honest one." Said he, "You know about that glucose business, don't you's Said I, "Do you think I am ignorant, and don't know what I can't tell you what Tanedore Havemeyer has got in his house and what Mr. Weicher has got in his house and wha

regular tarifi over there in Brooklyn under which the thing is done, and I am told that there is evidence of it.

And I repeat, I speak as a refiner, entitled to all the privileges, and having the facilities for getting all the privileges that any other refiner can have. I would suggest: (1) No more sugar landed at refiners' wharves. (2) If possible, persuade the merchants of the United States to buy and sell on Custom-House weights and Custom-House tare. (3) Let the Government be a little liberal and weigh the sugars when they come out of bond, instead of when they go into bond. The Government can afford to do that, because if we get the business down on to a square, honest basis they can get all the revenue they want out of sugar at about two cents a pound. (4) Piace a uniform rate of duty on all sugars under No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, and add a clause which shall prevent the importation of retined foreign sugars.

After due reflection, I am satisfied that these changes will help the pusiness, will stop the frands in importations, and will also stop the adulterations, because when the people of the country know that if the refiner's product is not satisfactory they can use foreign raw sugars instead, the refiner will very soon discover that he must make his sugars good enough to satisfy the people, and I for one, as a refiner, have no fear of the competition of foreign raw sugars. I believe that the tening interest of this country is skillful enough and enterprising enough to retain the trade which we have got, and, with a uniform rate of duty on all sugars up to No. 16, I believe we can force the people to consume our refined sugars in preference to any others, because we can give them a pure article in good shape and at a cheap price.

The Chairman—The hearing on the sugar questing the sugar sugars.

OFFICER RACE.

His Murderer Not Yet Behind Prison Bars.

Arrest of Driscoll and Others .-- Protestations of Innocence.

Cannot Friedberg Be Made to Talk-General Search.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Dead Officer.

Officer Race has not yet been cleared, away in spite of the utmost efforts of all connected with the police force, who would have worked zealously to discover the person guilty of any mur der, but who in this case have a special motive to urge them on,—the fact that the dead man no stone unturned, have neglected no clew, and yet have up to date been unsuccessful. hope of finding some clew. The men who were sent out Friday night returned either late Sat with a shot-gun, went out south on a hunting two others went to Grand ound. Yesterday it was almost impossible for one to leave the city without meeting Along the Stony Island bonleyard running to South Chicago, every vehicle was searched. All the men detailed have been furnished either robbers, or with accurate descriptions of the two suspected members of that gang, Charles Dennis and the "Sheeney Kid." The latter is the best

robbers, or with accurate descriptions of the two suspected members of that gang, Charles Dennis and the "Sheehey Kid." The latter is the best known, having been arrested only a couple of weeks ago by the West Twelfth street police, who found him in company with notorious thieves, and had him booked for vagrancy. But they did not know him, and when the case was called he was discharged. The notorious JOHN LAMS,

alias "Sheeply," is also wanted, fout it is rumored all about town that he has been captured, notwithstanding the fact that the police deny if. It is also quite currently reported that a satchel filled with a portion of the plunder from No. 120 Fifth avenue was found in his possession when he was arrested in some lodging-house in the South Division. It may be that Lamb is being guarded under cover, in the hopes that his "pal" may come to the place.

The officials at police headquarters as usual had considerable fault to find with The TRIBUNE for publishing the names of the persons for whom they, were searching. The truth of the matter is that it was current gossip on the streets and in all public places at least twelve hours prior to the publication. The names were known upon almost every railroad train that entered or left the city, and some of the police must have given the affair away. It is more than probable, however, that if the names and descriptions were thrown broadcast over the country the chances of detection would be greatly increased, for, as the police are now working, their capture will be either purely good luck or purely, accidental. They have no clew, and are simply scouring the country for Lamb, Dennis, and the "Sheepey."

**Mas found at his house yesterday afternoon, very voluble, especially in regard to his own character, and very anxious to tell everything which had no bearing on the murder. He bad lived eight vears in Chicago; knew everybody, and was afraid that he might even and the unsought explanations of Mr. Harvey might even and officer, and was afraid that he might was becau

give something away which might "impede the course of justice." But he had told all he knew, which, according to his own account, was just exactly nothing, to Suot. Seavey, and had received assurances that his character should be protected. The allegation of the somewhat notorious Robinson that he had tried to borrow \$25 from that person, he explained in a more reasonable way. He said, appealing to his account-books for confirmation, that Robinson lowed him about \$50, which he that Robinson owed him about \$50, which he had some difficulty in collecting, and that he asked him for "five cases," saying he wanted the money, as those enemics of the human race, known as creditors, generally do. The reporter remembered him of a sartorial artist who had

known as creditors, generally do. The reporter remembered him of a sartorial artist who had received his esteemed favors, and concluded the explanation might pass.

Mrs. Graham will be of little service as a witness for the people if the case ever comes to trial. She has the vaguest possible idea of the appearance of the two men with the wagon, and only knows that they were of middle size, dressed in ordinary dark ciothes, rather closely buttoned up, and with nothing peculiar or noticeable about them. The wagon was only a few minutes at the door, and, although she saw the two men on their arrival, she did not see any one run away after the shot was fired. It is more than probable that the second man she sounded before the shooting, as an employe of Elton's saw only one run off after the officer fell. This witness could not identify the murderer, but as bearing on the point as to how many were around at the shooting his evidence may prove valuable.

THERE SEEMS TO BE AN UNCONQUERABLE DIFFICULTY

may prove valuable.

THERE SEEMS TO BE AN UNCONQUERABLE DIFFICULTY
in regard to the number of persons present at the shooting. Friedberg, Harvey, and all the members of the pawnbroker's party stick to it that there was but one man with the wagon, and that only one ran off. Mrs. Graham, on the other hand, is positive that there were two, and her evidence is probably the most reliable, as she at least has no motive to lie and no one to screen. That the others, or some of them at any rate, know much more than they will say is believed by all. Without receivers theres would be in a bad way, and whenever a big job is to be worked the "fence" is notified beforehand. It may be the operators themselves, although as a rule it is a go-between who arranges for the reception of the stuff. The roobery had been planned perhaps for weeks beforehand, and the arrangement as to the disposition of the plunder was as important a part of the work as the procuring of a wagon in which to carry off the property. An intimation that there would be some goods brought in, that the store should be kept open, or that it would be well to be around, is always given. Men who have stolen a large quantity of valuable property do not drive up to a strange pawnbroker's three hours after dark, and attempt to dispose of the "swag" unless they know pretty well that the first move of the dealer will not be to call in a policeman.

The residents of the neighborhood where the murder was committed talk very roughly shout the matter. Premising that the murderer was one of the burglars, or a confederate charged with the work of moving the stuff, they argue that Friedberg must know him. At all events he must know what gang did the job, even if he could not tell who fired the shot. If there was but one in it, then Mr. F. can identify the murderer; if there were two or more he could give their names. So at least say the neighbors, and

all the privileges that any other refiner can have I would suggest; (1) No more sugar landed a reflected suggest. (1) No more sugar landed a reflect what we wisher what we wisher the sugars when they come out of bond instead of when they go into bond. The Government can afford to do that, because if we get the business down on to a square, honest basis they can get all the revenue they want out of sugar at about two cours a pound. (4) Place a unform rate of data to sugar sugars.

After due reflection, I am satisfied that these changes will help the business will stop the frands in importations, and will also stop the adulterations, because when the people of the country know that if the refiner's product is not satisfactory they can use foreign sugars.

After due reflection, I am satisfied that these changes will help the business, will stop the frands in importations, and will also stop the adulterations, because when the people of the country is constructed. The sum of the people of the country is sufficiently they can use foreign raw sugars instead, the refiner's product is not satisfactory they can use foreign raw sugars instead, the refiner will very soon discover that he man and forome, as a refiner, have no lear of the and forome, as a refiner, have no lear of the country is skillful enough and enterprising enough to retain the trade which we have got, and, with a uniform rate of duty on all sugars up to No. 16, I believe we can force the people to consume our refined sugars in preference to any others, because we can give them a pure article in good shape and at a cheap price.

The Chairman—The hearing on the sugar question is preference to any others, because we can give them ap ure article in good shape and at a cheap price.

The Chairman—The hearing on the sugar question we are suffered to any others, because we can force the people to consume our refined sugars in preference to any others, because we can force the people of consume our refined sugars in preference to any others, because we can force

quite likely that these burglars, after cetting away Friday night, wanted to see if the Saturday papers contained anything about the robbery and murder, before taking steps to keep out of sight of the detectives. They are just the kind of men who would do that. It is not believed that they have left the city at all, but are hidden away here, and will remain so until the excitement has somewhat subsided. Dennis was released from the Armory at noon Friday, and none of the party had much money, for if they had had Jaffrey & Co.'s place would not have been broken into. Where they are concealed is for the detectives to discover. Thus far they have been unable to find any traces of them. Men have been out to Grand Crossing making inquiries, but no information could be gleaned of passengers on outgoing freight trains, Friday night. The rest of the officers who went down there came back empty-handed yeaterday. Other, suburban places, including Riverside, have also been looked into, without success. The city has been searched, and the resorts of this "mob," and the houses of their friends, have been gone over, but no clue has been 'discovered as to their whereabouts. It is of course easy enough for men to hide in a large city like Chicago, yet twenty-live men, who know the thieves by sight, have been at work forty-eight hours, and are as far away from them apparently now as at the beginning. If the detectives were properly managed, no "professional"

bours, and are as far away from them apparen ly now as at the beginning. If the detective were properly managed, no "professional could keep under cover twelve hours. When the murder occurred a general ordewas sent over the city to run in "everybody. This has had a good effect. One can walk it streets now without seeing a thief or two every block. Anong those arrested are Tomm Quirk, Gilian, and Driscoil, the latter havin been released with Dennis on the day mentioned above. These thieves may know something been released with Dennis on the day mention-ed above. These thieves may know something, or they may not. If they do, efforts will be made (if they have not already been) to squeeze it out of them. The police, as usual, are silent and mysterious. Nothing can be gotten from them except that Charlev Dennis was not in the affair. They have a holy horror of reporters, and don't want to "give the case away." So it is pretty hard work to get anything definite. is pretty hard work to get anything definite and what is learned doesn't come from them.

is pretty hard work to get anything definite, and what is learned doesn't come from them.

The crowd of idle and curious visitants at Elton's undertaking-rooms became so much of a nuisance that it was decided to remove the body of the dead officer to the house of Mrs. Hale, No. 18 Keeley street. The funeral will be held from that place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the body will be escorted to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot by a force of police, with a band. It will move down Archer and Wabash avenues. The mother and other relatives of the deceased reside at Wilkesbarre, Penn., where the remains will be interred. The body was embalmed and clad in the officer's uniform. To learn how well Race was thought of by the people living on the beat which he traveled, one had only to look at the floral coutributions paid for and sent in by them to Undertaker Elton to be piaced on the coffin to-day. The most novel, and, at the same time, beautiful design, was a policeman's club; another was a star, with "7"—Race's number—in the centre: and a third was a large basket of flowers. Hundreds dropped into Elton's last evening to see the casket,—a magnificent one.—and, while they said "How beautiful!" added expressions of sorrow to show their regret at the departure of see good at officer.

said "How beautiful!" added expressions of sorrow to show their regret at the departure of so good at. officer.

The coffin attracted much attention, being one of the best procurable. A plate in the centre will bear the officer's name and age, and an open Bible with the inscription "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" upon it, ornaments the casket. Race, who was only 25 years of age, was a member of the Methodist Church, and much given to singing the revival hymns.

The funeral services will be beld at Keeley Hall, on Laurel street, near Archer avenue, at 1:30 p. m., the Rev. J. J. Tobias officiating.

A TRIBUNE reporter attempted an interview with Friedberg at the Armory last evening, but without success. Nothing but unintelligent grunts and muttered denists could be rot from grants and muttered denishs could be sot from
the man. He said he had not seen the papers;
did not know the "Sheeny Kid", John Lamb,
or any of the men suspected. He didn't know
anything; he was sleepy. Aside from a general
expression that the ends of justice would be
subserved by hanging Mr. F. up by the heels or
the nees, as the case might be, until he
would squeal, there was nothing to
be gotten from the police. The
fellow has been well-tutored, and it is not
likely that anything short of his indictment as
accessory to murder and burglary will make
him talk. The issuance of a reward of \$500 or
\$1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer
might have a good effect, and its advisability is
being considered. It would be a pity to grant
immunity to gny of those who planned the robmmunity to may of those who planned the rob bery or knew of the intention to perpetrate it

all other means will be tried first.

RESOLUTIONS.

The members of the police force met at the Harrison Street Station last evening, Lieut. Ebersoid in the chair, and a committee, consisting of Officers Max Kipiey, William Stewart, and William Gillard, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Warmans, Our brother officer, Albert Race, a member or the Harrison street district, has been killed by the hand of a thief and assassin while in the discharge of his duty on the evening of Oct. 4, and, recognizing the fact that Officer Albert Race was one of the most efficient officers on the force, ever courteous and kind, and ever ready and willing to do his duty; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, members of the police force at Harrison Street Station, deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of Officer Albert Race in their loss of a dutiful son and loving brother;

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that, in the nutnienly death of Officer Albert Race, society lost a true member, the Police Department an efficient officer: and further

Resolved. That these resolutions be printed in each of the daily papers of this city, and a copy be forwarded to his relatives.

DRISCOLL AND GILLEN.

There are two men locked up at the Chicago

Resolved. That these resolutions be printed in each of the daily papers of this city, and a copy be forwarded to his relatives.

DRISCOLL AND GILLEN.

There are two men locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station on general principles. One of them is Jimmy Driscoll, well known to the authorities, and the other is Jimmy Gillen, who was in jail some time ago on the charge of burgiary, but who was finally acquitted, so he says, by a jury. Both men were arrested at their nomes Saturday morning, and when arrested were simply told by the officers that orders had been issued from the Chief for the arrest of all parties who had ever been run in before; that an officer had queen killed the night before; and that everybody of suspicious character was to be locked up till they caught the murderer. Each claims that he can prove the best kind of an alibit. Driscoll's story is that he got out of the Armory on bail Friday afternoon, and that he reached the North Side along in the evening, perhaps 7 o'clock or so; that he went to a salon at the corner of Indiana and Market streets and didn't return to the South Side that night; that about 10 o'clock, possibly a little before, he met Detectives Whalen and Schaeck, who told him an officer had just been killed over on 'State street, near Mother Herrick's; that he went to bed at his home that night, and was taking breakfast the next morning when the two officers came in and arrested him, one of them remarking that he was sorry he had to do it, but such were his orders, and he (Driscoll) surely wouldn't be locked up long, because they had seen him Friday uight at the salon at about the time of the murder. And yet, in the face of such a statement, they obeyed orders and ran him in. Driscoil denies all knowledge of the job in any shape, manner, or form, and hasn't the least idea, so he says, who did it. The he was no the North Side all thet. orders and ran him in. Driscoil denies al knowledge of the job in any shape, manner, or form, and hasn't the least idea, so he says, who did it. That he was on the North Side all that evening can be proved, he claims, to everybody's satisfaction.

evening can be proved, he claims, to everybody's satisfaction.

Jimmy Gillen, the other prisoner, is a younger fellow, who has been working, as he alleges, in Page's candy-factory for three or four weeks. He too was taken while at breakfast Saturday morning, and for no other reason than the one furnished Driscoll. No charge has been made arainst either of them, and they are simply held, as it would appear, on the principle that the department thinks it good for them to be where they are. They think very differently, and quite naturally. Gillen says he can prove that he left his nome, No. 29 Illinois street, about 7 or halipast 7, and went to the nouse of a young lady friend of his, a Miss Jackson, at No. 70 Indiana street. From there he took the young lady to the house of a Mr. McKimmon, No. 121 West Ohio street, where they remained until about 10 o'clock, reaching the young lady's home about 10:30. Driscoll came along, and they talked awhile, and Gillen thinks he got to bed about midnight. Three or four people at No. 121 West Ohio street, he saws, can prove he was there during the time stated, and, in that case, that he couldn't have been on State street. In view of all which he can't see any good and sufficient reason why he should be kept under the ground, particularly when he wants to go back to his work at Page's. Of his brother, Johnny Gillen, who was arrested at the same time and taken to the Central, Jimmie says he believes he spent all the evening at the saloon referred to above, and can swear that he had nothing whatever to do with the job.

Str Wilfrid Lawson, at an agricultural dinner recently, told a story illustrating the effect of hard times on farmers: "One Scotch farmer and determined, in spite of the bad times, to pay his rent if it were his last shilling, and say-

rears.
Funeral Monday, Oct. 7, at 1:30 p. m., frontidence, 1016 Butterfield-st., by carriages to O Friends invited.

Let New York and Philadelphia papers ples SEBEING—At Bangor, Van Buren. Count Sunday morning. Oct. 6, Horace Sebring (pr.

Let Montgomery County, N. F., papers pies SHAY-Oct. 6, at 7:40 a. m., Mrs. Catherie Funeral from late residence, N. 3. Kam hesday moraing at 10 c clock, to Holy Fu-rold a Solemn High Mass, thence by carria-ary Cemetery. Friends of the family are emains will be taken from his late resident y vening at 7 o'clock, to the Michigan (d depot for interment at the "Park I ch, Ont., Can. All friends are invited a

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE State Industrial School for Girls to-day at 2 p. a in the Woodruff House pariors. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

AT LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE E. cor. Thirty-ninth-st. & Michigan-Monday Morning, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock

TUESDAY'S SALI

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9:30 a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Large Lines of Seasonable Goods, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. FOR OUR AUCTION SALE Of Wednesday, Oct. 9

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO NEW FURNITURE. CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS,
CARPETS, LOUNGES, ETC.
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock our sales round 173 Enanoph-%.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Anctioneen REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths,
Cassimores, Ladier White-Wear,
Furnishing Goods, Hats, Gloves, Sto.,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 10. at 10 o'clock, at or
salesrooms, 175 & 178 kandolphest.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Azetioneer, By M. M. SANDERS & CO.

72 and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. At Our Regular Auction Sale OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS,

Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., 2.000 Cases Prime Fall and Winter Goods No reserve on Sample Lots.
M. M. SANDERS & CO., Austra By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
TUESDAY, OCT. S.
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats & Caps. &c., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randoloh-8. AVENUE HOUSE Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

THIS DAY, at buff-past 9, we will sell the contract of the Avenue House. I Concert Grand Plane, cost 81, 101. I Decker Bros. Plane, nearly new: Parior and Camber Sets. Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Belattand Octroets, Heating and Cook Stoves, Queensyare, and Table Lines.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctw

MEDICAL. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK glish Re in edy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of the results and every case of the results and every case of the results and of the brain and ner excess or overwork of the brain and ner rectly harmless, acts been extensively when the rectly harmless, acts been extensively and has after Taking its market and has after Taking its market and has after Taking been extensively across the rectly harmless, acts Beed for over thirty years with great success.

EF Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. He first he great success and the success of the special packages for \$5, or will be send free by mail on the packages for \$5, or will be send free by mail on the success of the special success of the success of the

ceipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO10 Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich.
Or VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 52 and I.
Lake-st., Chicago, wholesaic and retail ageals, will supply druggists at proprietors' prices. WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL a purely vegetable preparation, and the best not successful remedy known. Two to 63x Box naually sufficient. For further information, for Circular. Price, 51 per Box: 8xt Sox, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for

TRIUMPH THROAT TABLE
NEVER EXOWS TO FAIL.
Coughs. Coids. Sore throat, and
Hoarseness, the Voice, and all
Hoarseness, the Voice, and all
Horarist Affection.
Price. 25 Cents per Box by the
Triumph Throat Table Co.
Trade Mark

VOLUMB XX

BEG TO ANNO THAT THE

WILL OCCUR

THURSD OCT. 10th WHEN THEY WILL **ELEGAN** Imported Dre

Fine Cloaks, Shawls, Furs Silks, Velvets Dress Goods, Carpets,

All Are Cordially MANDELBRO

FORSA NEWSPAR

FOLDING MAC The attention of Newspaper called to the fact that having folding attachments to two of UNE'S perfecting presses, Co. have no use for several Folders heretofore in use in it. The machines are of Chambes make, and are in excellent or machines are adapted to a four ment of The Tribune, making four to a full sheet. Tribune three and four folds. Can be sized sheet. The speed of the sized sheet. The speed of the sized sheet. The speed of the sized sheet is similar to all you the capacit boy. They can be seen in ope guarantee thom, with the Kament, to be superior to any moved the room they occupy. For it ulars address

THE CHICAGO BAK UNEQUAL

"Vienna" and "Eure FOR THE COUNTRY TE Delivered FRESH at all express and Northwest at \$1.00 per

LAD Examine our Fall Stock bing. We will show you the city. Special attention is of good's" Spanish Arched-In Slipper, which we are sell prices. Special bargains Button and Side-iace Shoes.

M. WHEELE 74 EAST MADIS BURT'S SHOES WINDOW SHA

WINDOW SE

PHOTOGRA Expelies. 75

CAST-IRON PIPES

121 & 123 St